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Justice Mukherjee Commission  
of inquiry into the Disappearance  
of NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

(cont- Page- 1-162)

KCET  
9/8/15  
15/12/15





(1)

**D.N. SRIVASTAVA**  
Minister (Pol Wing)  
**EMBASSY OF INDIA**  
2107 Massachusetts Avenue NW  
Washington D.C. 20008  
TEL: (202) 939-7084  
FAX: (202) 265-4351

No.WAS/POL/845/2/03

January 7, 2005

Dear Mr. Olsen,

This refers to your letter of January 3, 2005 sending us records of State Department and the Office of Strategic Services in connection with the inquiry being conducted by Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry into the facts and circumstances relating to disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in 1945, etc.

This is to express our thanks for your efforts. We highly appreciate it.

Regards,

Yours sincerely,

(D.N. Srivastava)

*ole*

Mr. Matthew J. Olsen,  
Archivist, Civilian Records,  
Textual Archives Services Division,  
National Archives and Records Administration,  
8601 Adelphi Road, College Park,  
Maryland 20740-6001.



(2)

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No.WAS/POL/845/2/03

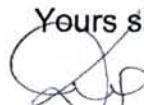
January 7, 2005

This is in continuation of my endorsement of even number dated December 20, 2004 regarding documents sought by Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry that is inquiring into the facts and circumstances relating to disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in 1945 and subsequent developments connected therewith.

Copy of a letter dated January 3, 2005 received from the National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, Maryland, in response to my letter, with its enclosures, as under, are sent herewith for action deemed necessary:

- (i) Letter dated May 23, 1946 from Mr. Donovan of the US Consulate in Bombay to the Secretary of State.
- (ii) File XL 38761
- (iii) File XL 47621

Regards,

Yours sincerely,  
  
*D.N. Srivastava*

Shri L.D. Ralte,  
Joint Secretary (CNV),  
Ministry of External Affairs,  
New Delhi.

*Encl.: As above.*



# National Archives and Records Administration

8601 Adelphi Road  
College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

(3)

January 3, 2005

D.N. Srivastava  
Embassy of India  
2107 Massachusetts Ave. NW  
Washington, DC 20008

Dear D.N. Srivastava,

This is in response to your inquiry (NWCTC 05-01147) regarding records of the State Department and the Office of Strategic Services.

I located the May 23, 1946 letter from Mr. Donovan of the Bombay Consulate to the Secretary of State in the State Department's *Central Decimal File, 1945-49*, under the decimal 845.00/5-2346. The other two files requested, XL 38761 and XL 47621, I located in the files of the Office of Strategic Services. Photocopies of all three documents are enclosed.

Sincerely,

MATTHEW J. OLSEN  
Archivist, Civilian Records  
Textual Archives Services Division

## AIRGRAM

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CONFIDENTIAL

Secretary of State,  
Washington, D.C.

A-175, May 23, 1946.

From: American Consulate General  
Bombay, India

Date: May 23, 1946

Rec'd: June 3, 1946  
2:13 p.m.



Lt. Col. Hennessy, Chief of British Military Intelligence, Bombay, approached me several days ago on the question of Subhas Chandra Bose. Lt. Col. Hennessy said that the hold which Bose had over the Indian imagination was tremendous and that if he should return to this country trouble would result which in his judgment would be extremely difficult to quell.

Lt. Col. Hennessy was captured at Singapore and was confined in various Japanese prison camps until he was rescued by the Russians in Manchuria in 1945. He spent nine months in a prison camp in Formosa which overlooked the air field where Bose's plane is reported to have crashed. According to Lt. Col. Hennessy it should be reasonably easy to establish beyond the shadow of a doubt whether Bose is dead or alive. He did not seem to know anything regarding British Intelligence reports on the subject, or at least he pretended to know nothing. I personally am not sufficiently familiar with events in Formosa in 1945 to know whether British or American agents did in fact make any inquiries regarding Bose's death. Lt. Col. Hennessy asked me if I could ascertain whether American Intelligence reports substantiated the fact that Bose actually died following the plane crash at Taihoku on August 18, 1945. I told him that I would do so but that I could not promise that United States Army Intelligence had gone into the matter as our interest in the problem would, of course, not be as great as that of Great Britain, and that under the circumstances inquiries into Bose's death might well have been overlooked when American forces went into Formosa.

Lt. Col. Hennessy said that obviously there must have been a number of people who saw the plane crash and burn at Taihoku

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A-175, May 23, 1946 -2- Bombay, India

on August 18; that Bose must have been treated in a hospital by some physician; that if he died there must be people who had first-hand knowledge of his death and that there might conceivably be some record of his death; and that further, in the event of his death, there must be people alive today who had some knowledge of his cremation and the ceremonial disposal of his ashes.

If the Department could furnish any information on this subject, it would be most helpful to this Consulate General in its contacts with British Military Intelligence at Bombay. Positive proof of some kind that Bose is dead would be most interesting.

DONOVAN

800

M. Donovan:fp

CONFIDENTIAL

In reply refer  
to FC

June 5, 1946

MEMORANDUM

845.00/5-2346

CS/N

845.00/5-2346

CONFIDENTIAL

To: Major Thomas W. Simpson, WDGS,  
Room 2B 723 The Pentagon,  
War Department.

From: Jack D. Neal, Chief, Division of  
Foreign Activity Correlation.

Subject: Subhas Chandra Bose, Request for information  
regarding

There is enclosed a copy of Confidential airgram A-175  
of May 23, 1946 from the American Consul General at Bombay,  
India who requests information concerning the reported death  
in a plane crash of Subhas Chandra Bose, an Indian at Taihoku,  
Formosa on August 18, 1945 for transmittal to the British  
Military Intelligence at Bombay.

Any information regarding this matter which may be  
furnished the British Military Intelligence at Bombay will be  
appreciated by the Department.

Enclosure:

Copy of Airgram A-175  
from Bombay, India.

FC:IMDrury:jo

LMD

DRB - NM 17/7/46

845.00/5-2346

Act	845.00/5-2346
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A true copy of  
the signed original  
go

845.00/5-2346

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TO BE TRANSMITTED  
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AIRGRAM SENT

# Department of State

CONFIDENTIAL

NO. A-78

TIME \_\_\_\_\_

Washington,

3011

AMERICAN CONSUL

BOMBAY (INDIA)

18<sup>th</sup>, '46

June 28, 1946

3011

Your A-175, May 23, 1946.

War, Military Intelligence Service, advises under date of June 20, 1946 that a search of the files in the Intelligence Division reveals that there is no direct evidence that Subhas Chandra Bose was killed in an airplane crash at Taihoko, Formosa, despite the public statement of the Japanese to that effect. Nor is there any evidence available to Intelligence Division which would indicate that Bose is still alive.

War suggests that it is possible a determination of the facts in this matter could be made by G-2, of SCAP, Tokyo and feel that a request for such information could properly be made through the British representative to the Allied Control Council - Japan.

Dept concurs in above suggestion and you may in your discretion furnish foregoing information and suggestion to British Military Intelligence, Bombay.

*Acheson*  
(RA)  
Acting

JUN 27 1946

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C.I.C. NO. 3761  
(Section only)

**SECRET**  
**MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION W. D. G. S.**

33761 CIC:meo

**MILITARY ATTACHE REPORT**

India

(Briefly reported on)

EX. No. 2161.0100

Subject Indian Political Situation

(Brief descriptive title)

From M. A. New Delhi, India Report No. R-90-46 Date 24 January 1946

Sources and degree of reliability:

SOURCE: Press reports; CIC reports; personal observation.

EVALUATION: A-2.

SUMMARY.— Here enter careful summary of report, containing substance succinctly stated; include important facts, names, places, dates, etc.

1. Reference MO Report No. R-562-45, dated 27 October 1945, subject, "Communal Riots in Bombay, 26 September 1945 - 6 October 1945," and MO Report No. R-822-45, dated 4 December 1945, subject, "Political and Labor Situation in Calcutta Area," MO Report No. R-764-45, dated 21 November 1945, subject, "Political Situation in Base Section, I.B.T., as it May Effect Security of U.S. Troops and Installations."

2. This report covers press reports on a small riot in Bombay on 23 January 1946, and processions in various Indian cities, on the anniversary of Subhas Chandra Bose's birthday. Attached as Appendix A, is advertisement clipped from the 23 January 1946 issue of THE HINDUSTAN TIMES. This is attached as interesting from viewpoint that Indian firms think Subhas Chandra Bose is important enough to even help out advertising.

NOTE: This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 U. S. C., 31 and 32, as amended. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. It may not be reproduced in whole or in part, by other than War Dep't Agencies, except by permission of the A.C. of S. G-2, W. D. G. S.

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APPENDIX "A"

SECRET

(Classification)

**SECRET**

1. 23 January 1946

**SECRET**

NOTE: This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 U. S. C. 31 and 32, as amended. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. It may not be reproduced in whole or in part, by other than War Dep't Agencies, except by permission of the A.C. of S. G-2, W. D. G. S.

the birthday of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, former head of the Japanese puppet Indian National Army, who is considered by the Indian nationalists, especially the more radical element, as a national hero. To witness this, see advertisement marked Appendix A, clipped from THIS HINDUSTAN TIMES of 23 January 1946. The Domei News Service of Tokyo broadcast on 23 August 1945, that Subhas Chandra Bose's plane had crashed on Japanese soil 18 August 1945, and that Bose had died in the hospital on 19 August 1945. The location of accident and hospital were never given. Since the surrender, the Japanese still stated that this was the truth, but a good proportion of Indian and British believe that he is still alive and hiding somewhere. This writer believes that he is dead. Due to the prestige of the Bose name, his brother, Sarat Chandra Bose, has risen from the rank of a minor political personality to one of the big Indian leaders. Mr. Sarat Bose, is, if anything, even a little bit more illogical than the rest of India's leaders.

2. In Bombay, 23 January 1946, as usual, crowds of students, hooligans, and other Indian riffraff, formed a procession to deliberately march into an area which the police, after having granted permission for the processions, asked that they not go into. The result, according to fairly authentic reports, was ten Indians killed and 462 injured. The police had to fire on the crowd twice and used tear gas. The crowds threw rocks and, also, people in buildings threw rocks down onto the police. Approximately 23 police were injured. Riots of this type will always happen in Bombay from time to time. This seems to have been a very small affair and only lasted over a period of about five hours. It should not be misunderstood and considered in the light of a preliminary to the great "revolt."

3. In contradiction to this small flare-up in Bombay, tremendous processions occurred in other Indian cities and proceeded in very orderly fashion. This is especially notable in Calcutta, scene of the riots of 23-24 November 1945, where over 200,000 people paraded with no incidents reported to date. The orderliness of the demonstrations in Calcutta are especially notable in view of the fact that the three recently released INA traitors had arrived in Calcutta the night before and made speeches at various meetings throughout the city. If anything, this should have incited the mob.

4. Meetings were held with speeches and small processions in Old Delhi but, as usual, in this quietest of all Indian cities, no trouble was experienced.

1791 CLARENCE W. BENNETT  
Colonel, G. S. C.  
Chief, U.S. Military Observer  
Group  
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From: MO, New Delhi, India Report No.: B-90-46 Date: 24 January 1946

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Page 2.

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RECORDED TO: M. W. J. L. 2000

Bombay, India, June 20, 1946

RECORDED

COMINT: Visit to Bombay of Lt. Col. Lakshmi  
Swaminathan, Commander of the Rani of  
Jhansi Regiment of the Indian Nationalist Army

RECORDED

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON.

RECD  
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SIR:

I have the honor to enclose a report of a press conference which Lt. Colonel Lakshmi Swaminathan held at Bombay on March 19. Lt. Col. Lakshmi, who commands the Rani of Jhansi Regiment of the I.N.A., is a Madrasai and was a member of the Indian Legion Service. After the collapse of Japan she was, with other I.N.A. leaders, taken prisoner by the British forces and brought to India. She was not tried but was confined in an internment camp for a brief period and then released. Her title of Lt. Colonel comes from her rank in the I.W.A.; she was a Captain in the Indian Medical Service. I am not sure as to whether she still retains her rank in the Indian Medical Service.

The interesting point of Lt. Colonel Lakshmi's press conference at Bombay was her outspoken condemnation of non-violence as a creed. In reply to the question "Do you subscribe to the belief that non-violence is the only instrument to achieve Indian freedom?" she said:

"I can't accept 'ahimsa' as a creed - nor can any soldier. But in the present national and international setting violence practised on an inadequate, sporadic scale would be suicidal. We must match the violence of the British with superior violence. If we can't do that, the best course would be to resort to a weapon which we know how to use diligently. And that weapon today - I say with emphasis 'today' - is not violence".

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27 MAY 1946  
MRC file

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Other outstanding points of her press conference were severe criticism of Saydah's attack on Subhas Chandra Bose and the charge that the good feeling which had developed between Burmese and Indians during the Japanese occupation was now ending owing to the return of the British into Burma. She also paid a glowing tribute to General Aung San.

The Bombay Free Press Journal of March 30, 1946 also gave prominence to Lt. Colonel Lakshmi's press conference and included in this report two statements which do not appear in the Bombay Chronicle report. The Free Press Journal report contained the following statements which were missing from the Chronicle:

"Col. Lakshmi refused to term the recent upheavals in the country as 'hooliganism.' 'It is wrong to brand it as pure hooliganism. There is definitely a national urge in it which cannot be ignored' she said.

Col. Lakshmi did not believe that the Japanese were a very cruel people. They were as cruel with other people as with their own race. They were, however, bent on humiliating the white man".

While Lt. Colonel Lakshmi cannot be said to have a commanding influence over the younger generation of Indians she is nevertheless a romantic and popular figure whose statements are played up in the Indian nationalist press. Her condemnation of non-violence fits in perfectly with the ideas of the younger generation of Indians and it will undoubtedly carry weight with them. She has indicated that she does not intend to engage in factional politics, and here again her statement confirms remarks I have heard recently from young Indians who feel that factional politics are a waste of time and that direct and immediate action against the British is the only method which will really bring about India's independence.

The foregoing statements regarding the attitude of the younger generation of Indians towards non-violence and factional politics are identical with remarks made to me several days ago by Miss Fazna Talyarkhan during the course of a conversation on the general political situation in India. Miss Talyarkhan, who is well known to officers of the Division of Middle Eastern Affairs, is a young

Journalist

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journalist who has a wide circle of friends and I think that her opinions reflect fairly accurately the ideas of the younger generation of Indians. She herself is not quite so radical in her viewpoint as are many young Indians. She emphasized to me, however, that the idea of non-violence and temporizing with the British no longer appealed to the younger generation.

Respectfully yours,

Howard Donovan  
American Consul General

Enclosures:

Press despatch, Bombay Chronicle,  
March 26, 1946, in quintuplicate.

800  
H. DONOVAN:mb:edon

Original and hectograph to the Department  
Copy to: American Mission, New Delhi  
American Embassy, London

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Enclosure to Despatch No. 2665 dated March 20, 1946, from  
Howard Donovan, American Consul General, Bombay, India, entitled  
"Visit to Bombay of Lt. Col. Lakshmi Swaminathan, Commander of  
a Rani of Jhansi Regiment of the Indian Nationalist Army"

SOURCE - Bombay Chronicle

March 20, 1946



Col. Lakshmi of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment of the Indian National Army who arrived by plane at the Vile Parle aerodrome on Tuesday was received by the office-bearers and members of the B. P. C. C.

## SUBHAS BROUGHT UNITY TO EAST ASIA

### Col. Luxmi's Tributes To Netaji's Dynamic Leadership

BOMBAY, Tuesday. She was essentially a soldier and as such could not don the robes of a party politician. India's struggle for complete emancipation from British rule was still to continue. The men and women of the I.N.A. were straining their ears for the final bugle call. And when that call comes, she and her colleagues would once again respond with all the magnificent devotion with which they rallied round their beloved Netaji.

Thus ended Lt. Col. Luxmi's memorable press conference she held at Mr. Bhalabhai Desai's residence to-night. Choosing her words carefully, with an emphasis on restraint, she cut across the Press salutes with verve and dash.

Lt. Col. Luxmi arrived in the city by air from Delhi in the evening. Clad in a red saree, with a fine "tilak" on her forehead, she greeted the crowd at the Vile Parle aerodrome with folded hands. Her simple, civilian dress acted rather as a cold douche to the hope that she would alight in the uniform of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment. Mr. Nagindas Master, Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. Nathalal Parikh and Lady Rama Rao were among those who greeted her on arrival.

#### HISTORY OF I.N.A.

Addressing pressmen at Mr. B. Desai's residence, she narrated the story of the I.N.A. briefly. Confining herself to the part played by the Rani of Jhansi Regiment, Lt. Col. Luxmi said that before joining the I.N.A. she was doing relief work and giving medical aid to the needful. They had organised women for the Red Cross but did not feel it opportune to go the whole hog with the Japanese. Suspicions were still lurking in their minds. But Netaji changed everything. When he came to East Asia and assumed leadership over Indians, their doubts vanished.

Col. Luxmi said, "Here was a man whose integrity, sincerity and character were above malice or question.

#### Luxmi On Netaji's Reported Death

BOMBAY, Tuesday: "I don't know on what Gandhiji basis his belief that Netaji is alive. Personally, I feel that Netaji is one of those mysteries the solution of which we can only await patiently. When I heard the broadcast news of his 'death' in an aircrash, I thought it all a fake. Today I think the chances are fifty-fifty," says Lt. Col. Luxmi commenting on Netaji Bose's reported death.

light in India with a powerful external movement. So great was its appeal that men, women and children reached to the superb heights of self-sacrifice. Women vied with men to join the I.N.A. Col. Luxmi said that many women had to be refused admission on the grounds of their domestic responsibilities. Not only the rich but even the poor filled the treasuries of the I.N.A. with donations. It was not an uncommon sight to see a humble layman emptying his life savings on the lap of Netaji. So epochal and so magnetic was his mass appeal.

Col. Luxmi was asked: "Do you subscribe to the belief that non-violence is the only instrument to achieve Indian freedom?"

#### SUCCESSFUL VIOLENCE

To this she replied: "I can't accept 'ahimsa' as a creed--nor can any soldier. But in the present national and international setting violence practised on an inadequate, sporadic scale would be suicidal. We must match the violence of the British with superior violence. If we can't do that, the best course would be to resort to a weapon which

# SUBHAS BROUGHT UNITY TO EAST ASIA

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Col. Luxmi said, "Here was a man whose integrity, sincerity and character were above malice or question. Under him East Asia rose to one man."

The chief motive of the I.N.A. she said, was to synchronise the internal

### Luxmi On Netaji's Reported Death

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Col. Luxmi sharply ridiculed Pravda's attack on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. Twisting her lips in disdain, she said, "What do they know of Subhas? His status as a man and a soldier was imposing. So towering was his personality that the Japanese used to consult him in all military and civil matters, even in those not directly concerning the I.N.A. Even the Chinese admired him tremendously. But there they were so anti-Japanese that they could not actively collaborate with him."

### TRIBUTE TO AUNG SAN.

After Netaji's arrival in East Asia harmony between the various Asiatic communities increased, said Col. Luxmi. In Burma, Indo-Burmese bickerings and riots ceased. The two peoples came nearer and were thrilled to the call of common aspirations. But that era of brotherhood seems to be ending now," she said. "With the re-entry of the British, the Burmese and Indians are once again being pitted against each other. It is the British alone who are responsible for Indo-Burmese disharmony." She paid tribute to Major Gen. Aung San's qualities of head and heart and described him as "pro-Indian to his finger-tips".

Asked about her future plans, the leader of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment said the factional politics had no lure for her. She did not hunger for leadership, big or small. In Madras she would settle down as a medical practitioner. "I do not think I have done anything to aspire for leadership. I am a soldier and would always be one", she said.



(15)

D.N. SRIVASTAVA  
Counsellor (Political)  
EMBASSY OF INDIA  
2107 Massachusetts Avenue NW  
Washington D.C. 20008  
TEL: (202) 939-7084  
FAX: (202) 265-4351

No.WAS/POL/845/2/03

December 20, 2004

Dear Mr. Hastings,

I refer to your letter of March 13, 2003 in the context of investigations being conducted by Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI) appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the facts and circumstances relating to disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in 1945 and thank you for your valuable suggestions that enabled us to get some of the documents sought by the Commission.

The JMCI has now brought to our notice reference of a letter dealing with Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose sent on May 23, 1946 by Mr. Donovan of the American Consulate in Bombay to the then US Home Secretary. The letter apparently followed approaches made by an undisclosed person to Donovan at Bombay earlier in May 1946 expressing concerns over Netaji being alive.

The Inquiry Commission has also brought to our notice references to two declassified files (nos. XL38761 and XL47621) regarding the death of Subhas Bose in 1946 and these files are reportedly preserved in the National Archives of Washington DC.

We shall be grateful if a copy of the two files as well as that of the letter dated May 23, 1946 from Mr. Donovan to the US Home Secretary could be provided to us at the earliest to facilitate the conduct of inquiry or you could guide us where the said papers could possibly be located.

*regards*

Yours sincerely,

*D. Srivastava*  
(D.N. Srivastava)

Mr. James J. Hastings  
Director  
Textual Archives Services Division  
National Archives and Records Administration  
8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001.

Copy to Shri L.D. Ralte, Joint Secretary (CNV), w.r.t. his D.O. No.25/4/NGO-Vol.XIII dated 6<sup>th</sup> December 2004. It may be stated that the enclosures received with the D.O. were only two pages in English – both having page nos. 6.

Regards,

*Srivastava*  
(D.N. Srivastava)  
*de*



L.D. Ralte  
Joint Secretary (CNV)

*FAX*

विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
NEW DELHI

*DCM's Office*

D.O. No. 25/4/NGO-Vol.XIII

06 December 2004

Dear

*Rakesh*

The Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI), that is inquiring into the facts and circumstances relating to the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in 1945 and the subsequent developments connected therewith, have forwarded photocopies of two Bengali newspaper articles that appeared in 'Dainik Statesman' on 19.09.2004 and 26.9.2004 regarding the circumstances leading to the alleged death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

2. The photocopies of the two articles alongwith translations are enclosed. The first of the articles- dated 19.9.2004 contains a statement by Shri Samir Dutta, a retired Director of the CBI, wherein he has referred to a "Report" dated 23.05.1943 sent by Mr. Donovan of the American Consulate in Bombay to the then Home Secretary of the US Government. The JMCI have sought our assistance in procuring a copy of the said Report of Mr. Donovan (dated 23.5.1946).
3. The second article dated 26.9.2004 contains references to two unclassified files (nos. XL38761/XL47621) said to be preserved in the archives of Washington D.C, regarding Death of Subhas Bose in 1946. The Commission has requested that the US Government be approached in the matter so that the said files, if they exist, are made accessible to the JMCI.
4. We shall be grateful if needful is done in the matter and the requisite information obtained urgently for onward transmission to the JMCI.

*Warm regards,*

Yours sincerely,

*L.D. Ralte*

*For n a to*

*A3  
8.12*

*(C.P.M.)*

*Pls. file with file*  
Shri Rakesh Sood,  
Deputy Chief of Mission  
Embassy of India  
Washington  
[ FAX : 001-202-2654351 ]

*8/12*

*Letter issue  
20/12*

*JM/8/*

EMBASSY OF INDIA, WASHINGTON (L.D. Ralte)  
Telex Section

Time of Receipt .....

*Dec/08/04*

Time of Sending .....

Entry No. ....

Signature .....

2/3

18

EXTRACT.  
ARTICLE DR 19-9-03

-: 6 :-

If Netaji had died in the air crash on 18 August, 1945, then why a person (name not disclosed) went to the Consulate of America at Mumbai in May, 1946 and expressed his deep concern about Netaji being alive ? The name of that person has been omitted from all reports even though those are not classified.

This was stated by Donovan of the American Consulate in Bombay. He had said, "The Indian people's mind have been greatly influenced by Bose. If he returns to his country then there will be so much of turmoil in the country that according to him it would become well nigh difficult to control it".

Thereafter on 23rd May, 1946 Donovan wrote on this subject to the American Home Secretary at Washington. Just think, politically how serious the matter was, that even Home Secretary had to be informed of "some positive proofs regarding the death of Bose."

For the sake of revealing a historical truth, will the Govt. of U.S.A. now disclose the name of that person who had approached Donovan ? Try to remember, that the Congress had accepted the partition of the country, the Muslim League had also accepted it. The return of Netaji, probably, could save the country from being partitioned. For that reason it was necessary to know whether Netaji is alive or dead. And had he been alive, it was necessary to detain him at a place far away from this country.

In the next article it would be our endeavour to discuss the view point as recorded in 'Oi Mahamanab Ashe'.

(Here comes that Magestic person). So far as I know before the matter of 'Oi Mahamanab Ashe' was published, it received the zoproval of Gumnami Baba. Regarding the authenticity and proof etc. of the contents of 'Oi Mahamanab Ashe' only the author of the book can vouch for. I have understood that the Mukherjee Commission has

(313)  
EXTRACT.

ARTICLE DT. 26.9.04 (19)

-5-

few others maintained their personal Diary. The Mukherjee Commission can get hold of those diaries. The contents of these diaries may, perhaps, throw some light regarding the identity of Gumnami Baba. Not only that these may also contain many information which may be of help in the work of Inquiry by the Commission.

Those persons who have such valuable information etc. they should voluntarily go to the Mukherjee Commission and submit their valuable records and diaries. And if that is not done all information and verbal proofs which may help in finding the identity of Gumnami Baba shall be lost for ever.

The valuable records etc. of the I.N.A. which are available in India and in foreign countries are of great importance as evidence. A research-worker may do research on this subject. I have seen an O.S. S. Report of 1941. It is seen from this report that an American group had entered into the office of the India Independence League. Naturally, I do not want to mention any name (Netaji, Dr. Morial Bhadra). The organisation prior to CIA was known as O.S.S. CIA was established after the 2nd World War.

In the National Archives of Washington D.C. there are two declassified files regarding the death of Netaji. The numbers of those two files are - XI 38761 - Death of Subhas Bose, 1946 and XI 47621 - Death of Subhas Bose, 1946.

It is hoped that an Indian Research Scholar living in America will volunteer to come forward and do research with the help of these information and the records regarding Netaji preserved in U.S.A. I am surprised why the Indian Council of Historical Research is not making available sufficient funds for research relating to Netaji and I.N.A. Because Netaji played a very important part in the struggle for India's independence.

The writer is an  
Ex Director of C.B.I.



L.D.Ralte  
Director (CNV)

D.O. No. 25/4/NGO-Vol.XII

विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
NEW DELHI

(20)

September 10, 2004

Dear

Rakesh,

Please refer to my letter 25/4/NGO-Vol.XII dated July 23, 2004, regarding the request received from the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI), for assistance in locating some suitable Indian Scholars or students of Post Graduate level (preferably of Law/History/ Political Science/ Economics etc.), for the purpose of archival research relevant to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose at various American repositories of historical documents.

2. As conveyed earlier, during his last meeting with EAM in June 2004, Justice Mukherjee had requested for someone in our Mission in Washington to be deputed to look at the relevant documents being offered by the Americans. The JMCI has now reiterated its request, clarifying that '**what is required is research work to find out whether there are relevant documents in the archival records in the USA**'.

3. The JMCI is yet again pressing for an early response. We shall be grateful if the Mission could depute someone for the purpose or alternatively explore the possibility of hiring a suitable person to do the research work. Would appreciate your early feedback in the matter.

Warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

L.D.Ralte  
(L.D.Ralte)

This is the post copy of  
the letter send by Mr. DR  
on same day ie  
Sep 10, 2004.

23/11

cc: (J)  
Shri Rakesh Sood,  
Deputy Chief of Mission  
Embassy of India  
Washington

I thought you have responded to them.  
May I see for this.

29/10 on 10/11

Conc (pol)

31/10 11/11

31/10 11/11



**RAKESH SOOD**  
Deputy Chief of Mission

(21)

**EMBASSY OF INDIA**  
2107 Massachusetts Avenue, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20008  
Tel: (202) 939-7013 / 7014  
Fax: (202) 483-3970  
E-mail: dcmonoff@indiagov.org

No. WAS/POL/845/02/03

September 10, 2004

*Dear Ralte*

Please refer to your DO No.25/4/NGO-Vol.XII dated 10<sup>th</sup> September and earlier DO of even number dated 23<sup>rd</sup> July, 2004. In this connection, Counsellor(Political) Shri D.N. Srivastava had replied on 19<sup>th</sup> August, 2004 (copy attached for ready reference).

2. I have not been able to locate anybody working in this particular area of study. However, I can certainly request our CGIs in New York, Chicago, Houston and San Francisco but it would be useful if one knew the location as to where these archival records are available.

3. Incidentally, your letter of 2<sup>nd</sup> August, 2004 regarding Hon'ble Chairman Justice M.K. Mukherjee's private visit to USA was received only on 24<sup>th</sup> August, literally, a day after his departure. As such, we were not in a position to establish contact with the Hon'ble Chairman.

*Best wishes,*

Yours sincerely,

*Rakesh Sood*  
(Rakesh Sood)

Shri L.D. Ralte  
Director(CNV)  
Ministry of External Affairs  
South Block  
New Delhi.



D.N. SRIVASTAVA  
 Counsellor (Political)  
**EMBASSY OF INDIA**  
 2107 Massachusetts Avenue NW  
 Washington D.C. 20008  
 TEL: (202) 939-7084  
 FAX: (202) 265-4351

No.WAS/POL/845/2/03

August 19, 2004

Dear Shri Ralte,

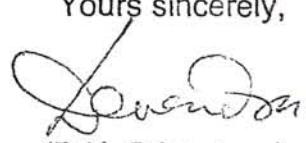
Please refer to your D.O. letter No.25/4/NGO-Vol.XII dated July 23, 2004 regarding requests from Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry.

Your letter states that "Justice Mukherjee informed EAM during the meeting that the Americans had offered to show the Commission some documents" and that someone from this Mission should be deputed to look at these documents.

We shall be grateful to know further details in the matter viz. name and particulars of the persons who offered to show the documents, the kind of documents to be looked into as well as the institution/organization where these would be available, to enable us take further action in the matter.

Regards,

Yours sincerely,

  
 (D.N. Srivastava)

Shri L.D. Ralte,  
 Director (CNV),  
 Ministry of External Affairs,  
 New Delhi.



L.D.Ralte  
Director (CNV)

D.O. No. 25/4/NGO-Vol.XII

23  
विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
NEW DELHI

September 10, 2004

Dear *Rakesh*,

Please refer to my letter 25/4/NGO-Vol.XII dated July 23, 2004, regarding the request received from the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI), for assistance in locating some suitable Indian Scholars or students of Post Graduate level (preferably of Law/History/ Political Science/ Economics etc.), for the purpose of archival research relevant to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose at various American repositories of historical documents.

2. As conveyed earlier, during his last meeting with EAM in June 2004, Justice Mukherjee had requested for someone in our Mission in Washington to be deputed to look at the relevant documents being offered by the Americans. The JMCI has now reiterated its request, clarifying that 'what is required is research work to find out whether there are relevant documents in the archival records in the USA'.

3. The JMCI is yet again pressing for an early response. We shall be grateful if the Mission could depute someone for the purpose or alternatively explore the possibility of hiring a suitable person to do the research work. Would appreciate your early feedback in the matter.

*Warm regards,*

Yours sincerely,

*Althare*  
(L.D.Ralte)

Shri Rakesh Sood,  
Deputy Chief of Mission  
Embassy of India  
Washington

EMBASSY OF INDIA, WASHINGTON	
Telex Section	
Time of Receipt	<i>Sept 10/04</i>
Time of Sending	
Diary No.	
Signature	

*Can you check*

*PA*



L.D.Ralte  
Director (CNV)

D.O. No. 25/4/NGO-Vol.XII

विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
NEW DELHI

845/2/03

August 2, 2004

Dear

*Rakesh,*

This is further to my fax letter of July 23, 2004, regarding the issue of extending assistance to the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI) for locating some suitable Indian Scholars for archival research into historical documents relevant to Netaji at various American repositories.

2. The Hon'ble Chairman of the Commission- Justice M.K.Mukherjee, is presently in the United States on a 3 week private visit. His contact numbers in the USA are as under:-

From 31.7.04 to 04.08.04 and  
from 08.08.04 to 23.08.04

- **Phone no. 001-97 35 60 10 03.**

From 05.08 to 08.08.04

- **Phone no. 001-61 56 62 35 31.**

3. It has been conveyed to us that, if contacted, the Chairman of the Commission would be pleased to discuss the aforementioned issue with designated officials of the Mission. We shall be grateful if an officer from the Mission is deputed to liaise with the Chairman to follow-up the matter.

*Warm regards,*

Yours sincerely,

*L.Ralte*  
(L.D.Ralte)

*27/8*  
*(P)*  
Shri Rakesh Sood,  
Charge d'Affairs,  
Embassy of India  
Washington

Fax : 00-1-202-2654351

*Recd today. Pl file*

*24/8*

*Att (Pd)*



25

D.N. SRIVASTAVA  
Counsellor (Political)  
EMBASSY OF INDIA  
2107 Massachusetts Avenue NW  
Washington D.C. 20008  
TEL: (202) 939-7084  
FAX: (202) 265-4351

No.WAS/POL/845/2/03

August 19, 2004

Dear Shri Ralte,

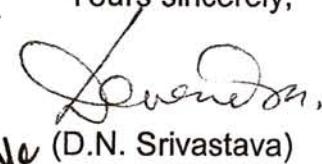
Please refer to your D.O. letter No.25/4/NGO-Vol.XII dated July 23, 2004 regarding requests from Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry.

Your letter states that "Justice Mukherjee informed EAM during the meeting that the Americans had offered to show the Commission some documents" and that someone from this Mission should be deputed to look at these documents.

We shall be grateful to know further details in the matter viz. name and particulars of the persons who offered to show the documents, the kind of documents to be looked into as well as the institution/organization where these would be available, to enable us take further action in the matter.

Regards,

Yours sincerely,

  
D.N. Srivastava

Shri L.D. Ralte,  
Director (CNV),  
Ministry of External Affairs,  
New Delhi.



L.D.Ralte  
Director (CNV)

विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
NEW DELHI

D.O. No. 25/4/NGO-Vol.XII

July 23, 2004

Dear *Rakesh*,

Please refer to my predecessor's letter 25/4/NGO-Vol.XI dated February 19, 2004, forwarding a request received from the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI), for assistance in locating some suitable Indian Scholars or students of Post Graduate level (preferably of Law/History/ Political Science/ Economics etc.), for the purpose of archival research relevant to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose at various American repositories of historical documents.

2. The Commission had requested that the particulars of such Indian Scholars be furnished to it, alongwith the rates of remuneration, if any, acceptable to them (unless they agree to do the research job free of remunerations, for academic interest or for their love and respect for Netaji).

3. Among other aspects of the Commission's Inquiry, the issue of archival research into historical documents relevant to Netaji at various American repositories, figured during the recent **Meeting between the Chairman of the JMCI and EAM (held on 25 June, 2004)**. Justice Mukherjee informed EAM during the Meeting that the Americans had offered to show the Commission some documents. He requested for someone in our Mission in Washington to be deputed to look at these documents being offered by the Americans. EAM has agreed to this request.

4. As the JMCI is pressing for an early response, we would request you to have the matter pursued expeditiously and obtain the requisite information urgently.

*With warm regards,*

Yours sincerely,

*L.D.Ralte*  
(L.D.Ralte)

*C (Carrom)*  
THE PAPER  
DRAFTED  
INFO FOR THE  
SOME FOR THE  
COULD PT  
DRAFT DRAFT  
16/8  
16/8  
COURT (P&P) / HCC  
[FAX : 001-1-202-2654351]

*Alb in file*  
*Qd*  
*17/8*  
*DH (P&P)*



सर्वगत नवने

**M.S.RAWAT**  
**ATTACHÉ(POL)**

(27)

WAS/POL/845/2/2003

APRIL 05, 2004

Mr. James W. Zobel  
Archivist  
Department of Civic Facilities,  
Mac Arthur Square  
Norfolk, VA -23510

Dear Mr. Zobel,

This is to acknowledge your letter dated March 23, 2004 alongwith the material on Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. As desired by you a cheque No.103600 dated 03/31/2004 for \$3.00(towards the cost of xeroxes and shipping of the material) is enclosed.

Thanks and regards

Sincerely,

(M.S.RAWAT)

**THE EMBASSY OF INDIA**  
2107 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE NW  
WASHINGTON, DC 20008  
(202) 939-7000



RIGGS BANK N.A.  
EMBASSY BANKING  
WASHINGTON, DC 20036-1147  
15-3-540

103600

DATE: 03/31/2004

PAY TO THE  
ORDER OF

GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR FOUNDATION  
US Dollars Three exactly

AMOUNT:  \$3.00

100010360010540000301

0707699910

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE

NOT VALID AFTER 6 MONTHS FROM DATE OF ISSUE

Details on back.  
Security Features Included.

(28)

IE EMBASSY OF INDIA

103600

103600

**STATEMENT**

**NAME:** GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR FOUNDATI

**VOUCHER DATE:** Wednesday, March 31, 2004

**AMOUNT:** \$3.00

**EX ID:** 61352

**VOUCHER NO:** 906

**WING:** CHANCERY WING

**MEMO:** copying charges of a document



**EMBASSY OF INDIA**

2107 MASSACHUSETTS AVE, NW

WASHINGTON, DC 20008

1105/POB/345/2/03

Embassy of India

(29)

Washington DC.

Subject :- Collection of documents/materials for Justice Mukherjee Commission - regarding disappearance of Major Subhash Chandra Bose.

Re: FR

Counsellor (Pol) has requested Department of Civil Facilities, Norfolk for supply of some documents, as desired by the Commission.

While the Department of Civil Facilities have furnished the required historical documents (or copies), and have requested payment of US \$ 3.00 (Three only) towards copying charges.

If approved, we may pay the sum of US \$ 3.00 (Dollars Three only) to "The General Douglas MacArthur Foundation", as indicated in the FR.

Submitted for approval and reply.

Not  
30/3/04.

Afzalur (Pol)  
Counsellor (Pol)

HOC

AO.

Not  
30/3/04

Leverde  
30/3/04



(30)

D.N. SRIVASTAVA  
Counsellor (Political)  
**EMBASSY OF INDIA**  
2107 Massachusetts Avenue NW  
Washington D.C. 20008  
TEL: (202) 939-7084  
FAX: (202) 265-4351

No.WAS/POL/845/2/03

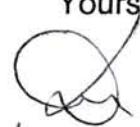
March 30, 2004

Dear

Please refer to your D.O. No.25/4/NGO/Vol.XI dated February 20, 2004 seeking authenticated copies of (i) the Proclamation and (ii) the Instrument of Surrender, which were shown as 'Enclosures' to the original copy of the 14 August 1945 document titled: "**Directive to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers**" sent for the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry.

We have since received enclosures to the said document from MacArthur Memorial, City of Norfolk and the same are enclosed. It includes the Proclamation and the Instrument of Surrender.

Regards,

Yours sincerely,  
  
a/c (D.N. Srivastava)

Smt. Ruchi Ghanashyam  
Joint Secretary (CNV)  
Ministry of External Affairs  
New Delhi.

Encl: As above.



# City of Norfolk

Department of Civic Facilities

31

23 March 2004

D. N. Srivastava  
Embassy of India  
2107 Massachusetts Ave., NW  
Washington, DC 20008

Mr. Srivastava,

Here are the materials you requested in your letter of 12 March. Total cost for Xeroxes and shipping is \$3.00. Please make payment to the GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR FOUNDATION. Let me know if you need anything else.

Sincerely,

James W. Zobel  
Archivist

James B. Zobel  
on file p.  
JWZ  
3073104

~~TOP SECRET~~

## INCOMING MESSAGE

~~TOP SECRET~~  
URGENT~~RESTRICTED~~PER W 4867 - 30 Oct 47  
13 August 1945

TO : CINCAFPAC (MACARTHUR)

FROM : WASHINGTON (MARSHALL)

MR : W 48672 12TH - FEC No. 1

NOTE: JSC No. 1  
UNCLASSIFIED per DDB #20  
dated 15 March 1949.

**URGENT**

For your information and guidance in planning only, the following proposed directive to Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, proclamation by the Emperor of Japan, instrument of surrender, and General order number 1 are furnished. These 4 documents, prepared here, are now before the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It is anticipated that they will be approved shortly. You will note that they are not effective until the President has transmitted to you the "Directive to Chief Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers." Text of final documents as approved, or changes if minor, will be transmitted to you by radio immediately after approval or when signed by the president as the case may be. Official texts will be sent you by courier at the same time.

1st Document.

"Directive to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers  
To be signed by the President of the United States.

1. In accordance with the agreement among the Governments of the United States, Chinese Republic, United Kingdom, and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to designate a Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for the purpose of enforcing the surrender of Japan, you are hereby designated as the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

2. You will require the issuance of a proclamation signed by the Emperor authorizing his representatives to sign the instrument of surrender. The proclamation to be signed should be substantially in the form appended hereto. You will take the necessary steps to require and receive from the duly authorized representatives of the Japanese Emperor, the Japanese Government, and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters the signed instrument of surrender. The text of the instrument of surrender is appended hereto. You will accept the surrender for the 4 Governments concerned and in the interest of the other United Nations at war with Japan.

3. I have asked the Heads of State of China, Great Britain and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics each to designate a representative who may be present with you as witness at the time and place of surrender. I have designated Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz to be present as the United States Representative for this purpose. As soon as I have received the other designations ~~COPY NO 11~~  
~~1239-268-45~~ You will make the appropriate arrangements.

AFPAC NO  
Form No. 1

1239-268-45

See advised

1239-268-45

You will

1239-268-45

# INCOMING MESSAGE

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~RESTRICTED~~

URGENT

WASHINGTON RADIO 48672 DATED 12 AUGUST 45 CONTINUED.

4. Having accepted the General Surrender of Japanese Armed Forces, you will require the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters to issue General Orders which will instruct Japanese Commanders wherever situated as to the mechanics of surrender and other details effectuating the surrender. You will effect any necessary coordination of arrangements with the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters with regard to the surrenders to the Allied Commanders concerned of Japanese Armed Forces abroad.

5. From the moment of surrender, the authority of the Emperor and Japanese Government to rule the state will be subject to you and you will take such steps as you deem proper to effectuate the surrender terms.

6. You will exercise supreme command over all land, sea and air forces which may be allocated for enforcement in Japan of the surrender terms by the Allied Powers concerned.

7. Your appointment as Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers is effective upon receipt of this directive."

\* "2nd Document: "Proclamation by the Emperor of Japan.

Accepting the terms set forth in Declaration issued by the heads of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and China on July 26, 1945 at Potsdam and subsequently adhered to by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, I have commanded the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters to sign on my behalf the Instrument of Surrender presented by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and to issue General Orders to the Military and Naval Forces in accordance with the direction of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. I command all my people forthwith to cease hostilities, to lay down their arms and faithfully to carry out all the provisions of the Instrument of Surrender and the General Orders issued by the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters hereunder."

URGENT

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~RESTRICTED~~

~~TOP SECRET~~



6980

COPY NO. 8

# INCOMING MESSAGE

~~RESTRICTED~~  
TOP SECRET

WASHINGTON RADIO, NR: 48672, DATED 12 AUGUST 1945, CONT'D.



\* \* \* 3rd Document: "Instrument of Surrender"

1. We, acting by command of and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan, The Japanese Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, hereby accept the provisions in the declaration issued by the heads of the Governments of The United States, China and Great Britain 26 July 1945 at Potsdam, and subsequently adhered to by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which 4 powers are hereafter referred to as the Allied Powers.

2. We hereby proclaim the Unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters and of all Japanese Armed Forces and all Armed Forces under Japanese control wherever situated.

3. We hereby command all Japanese forces wherever situated and the Japanese people to cease hostilities forthwith, to preserve and save from damage all ships, air craft, and military and civil property and to comply with all requirements which may be imposed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by agencies of the Japanese Government at his direction.

4. We hereby command the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters to issue at once orders to the commanders of all Japanese forces and all forces under Japanese control wherever situated to surrender unconditionally themselves and all forces under their control.

5. We hereby command all civil, military and naval officials to obey and enforce all proclamations, orders and directives deemed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to be proper to effectuate this surrender and issued by him or under his authority and we direct all such officials to remain at their posts and to continue to perform their non-combatant duties unless specifically relieved by him or under his authority.

~~RESTRICTED~~

TOP SECRET

# INCOMING MESSAGE

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~RESTRICTED~~

WASHINGTON RADIO W 48672 DATED 12 AUGUST CONTINUED

6. We hereby undertake for the Emperor, the Japanese Government and their successors to carry out the Provisions of the Potsdam Declaration in good faith, and to issue whatever orders and take whatever action may be required by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by and other designated Representative of the Allied Powers for the purpose of giving effect to that declaration.

7. We hereby command the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters at once to liberate all Allied Prisoners of War and civilian internees now under Japanese control and to provide for their protection, care, maintenance and immediate transportation to places as directed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

8. The authority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government to rule the State shall be subject to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate these terms of surrender.

Signed at \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1945.

By Command and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan and the Japanese Government.

By Command and in behalf of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters.

Accepted at \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of 1945, for the United States, Great Britain, Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and in the interest of the other United Nations at War with Japan.

Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers."

United States Representative

~~TOP SECRET~~



United Kingdom

Republic of China Representative

United Kingdom Representative  
6980

~~TOP SECRET~~

# INCOMING MESSAGE

~~TOP SECRET~~  
~~TOP SECRET~~

~~RESTRICTED~~

WASHINGTON RADIO 48672 DATED 12 AUGUST CONTINUED:

"4th Document: "General order number 1,

## MILITARY AND NAVAL

I. The Imperial General Headquarters by direction of the Emperor, and pursuant to the surrender to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers of all Japanese Armed Forces by the Emperor, hereby orders all of its Commanders in Japan and abroad to cause the Japanese Armed Forces and Japanese-controlled forces under their Command to cease hostilities at once, to lay down their arms, to remain in their present locations and to surrender unconditionally to Commanders acting on behalf of the United States, The Republic Of China, the United Kingdom and the British Empire, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as indicated hereafter immediate contact will be made with the indicated Commanders, or their designated representatives, and their instructions will be completely and immediately carried out.

a. The senior Japanese Commanders and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces within China, excluding Manchuria, Formosa and French Indo China north of 16 degrees north latitude shall surrender to the Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek.

b. The senior Japanese Commanders and all ground, sea, air, and auxiliary forces within Manchuria, Korea north of 38 degrees north latitude and Karafuto shall surrender to the Commander-in-Chief of Soviet Forces in the Far East.

c. The senior Japanese Commanders and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces within Thailand, Burma, Malaya, French Indo-China south of 16 degrees north latitude, Sumatra, Java, Andamans, Nicobars, Borneo and the lesser Sunda shall surrender to the Supreme Allied Commander, Southeast Asia Command.

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d. The senior Japanese commanders and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces in the Celebes, Halmahera, New Guinea, the Banda Sea areas, Bismarcks and Solomons shall surrender to the Commander-in-Chief, Australian Imperial Forces.

e. The senior Japanese Commanders and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces in the Japanese Mandated islands, Bonins and other Pacific Islands shall surrender to the Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet.

f. The senior Japanese Commanders and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces in Korea south of 38 Degrees North Latitude shall surrender to the Commanding General, U. S. Expeditionary forces in Korea.

g. The Imperial General Headquarters, its senior commanders and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces in the main islands of Japan, minor islands adjacent thereto, the Ryukyus, and the Philippines shall surrender to the Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Army Forces in the Pacific.

The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters further orders its commanders in Japan and abroad to disarm completely all forces of Japan or under Japanese control, wherever they may be situated, and to deliver intact and in safe and good condition all weapons and equipment at such time and at such places as may be prescribed by the Allied Commanders indicated above. (Pending further instructions, the Japanese Police Force in the main islands of Japan will be exempt from this disarmament provision. The Police Force will remain at their posts and shall be held responsible for the preservation of law and order. The strength and arms of such a police force will be prescribed.)

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WASHINGTON RDO W 48672 dtd 12 Aug 45 Cont'd:

II. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters shall furnish to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, within (time limit) of receipt of this order, complete information with respect to Japan and all areas under Japanese control, as follows:

a. Lists of all land, air and anti-aircraft Units showing locations and strengths in Officers and Men.

b. Lists of all aircraft, Military, Naval and Civil, giving complete information as to the number, type, location and condition of such aircraft.

c. Lists of all Japanese and Japanese-controlled Naval Vessels, surface and Submarine and Auxiliary Naval Craft in or out of commission and under construction giving their position, condition and movement.

d. Lists of all Japanese and Japanese-controlled Merchant Ships of over 100 gross tons, in or out of commission and under construction, including Merchant Ships formerly belonging to any of the United Nations which are now in Japanese Hands, giving their position, condition and movement.

e. Complete and detailed information, accompanied by maps, showing locations and layouts of all mines, minefields, and other obstacles to movement by land, sea or air, and the safety lanes in connection therewith.

f. Locations and descriptions of all military installations and establishments, including airfields, seaplane bases, anti-aircraft defenses, ports and naval bases, storage depots, permanent and temporary land and coast fortifications, fortresses and other fortified areas.

g. Locations of all camps and other places of detention of United Nations Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees.

III. Japanese Armed Forces and Civil Aviation Authorities will insure that all Japanese Military, Naval and Civil Aircraft remain on the ground, on the water, or aboard ship, until further notification of the disposition to be made of them.

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WASHINGTON RADIO W 48672 12TH CONTINUED:

IV. Japanese or Japanese-controlled Naval or Merchant vessels of all types will be maintained without damage and will undertake no movement pending instructions from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Vessels at sea will immediately render harmless and throw overboard explosives of all types. Vessels not at sea will immediately remove explosives of all types to safe storage ashore.

V. Responsible Japanese or Japanese-controlled Military and Civil Authorities will insure that:

a. All Japanese mines, minefields and other obstacles to movement by land, sea and air, wherever located, be removed according to instructions of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

b. All aids to navigation be reestablished at once.

c. All safety lanes be kept open and clearly marked pending accomplishment of A. above.

VI. Responsible Japanese and Japanese-controlled Military and Civil Authorities will hold intact and in good condition pending further instructions from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers the following:

a. All arms, ammunition, explosives, military equipment, stores and supplies, and other implements of war of all kinds and all other war material (Except as specifically prescribed in section IV. of this order).

b. All land, water and air transportation and communication facilities and equipment.

c. All Military installations and establishments, including airfields, seaplane bases, anti-aircraft defenses, ports and naval bases, storage depots, permanent and temporary land and coast fortifications, fortresses and other fortified areas, together with plans and drawings of all such fortifications, installations and establishments.

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# INCOMING MESSAGE

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URGENT

~~TOP SECRET~~

WASHINGTON RADIO, NR:W48672, DATED 12 AUGUST 1945, CONT'D:

d. All factories, plants, shops, research institutions, laboratories, testing stations, technical data, patents, plans, drawings and inventions designed or intended to produce or to facilitate the production or use of all implements of war and other material and property used by or intended for use by any military or part-military organization in connection with its operations.

VII. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters shall furnish to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, within (Time Limit) of receipt of this order, complete lists of all the items specified in paragraphs a., b., and d. of section V<sup>1</sup> above, indicating the numbers, types and locations of each.

VIII. The manufacture and distribution of all arms, ammunition and implements of war will cease forthwith.

IX. With respect to United Nations prisoners of war and civilian internees in the hands of Japanese or Japanese-controlled authorities:

a. The safety and well-being of all United Prisoners of war and civilian internees will be scrupulously preserved, to include the administrative and supply service essential to provide adequate food, shelter, clothing, and medical care until such responsibility is undertaken by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers;

b. Each camp or other place of detention of United Nations Prisoners of war and civilian internees together with its equipment, stores, records, arms, and ammunition will be delivered immediately to the command of the senior officer of designated representative of the prisoners of war and civilian internees;



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WASHINGTON RADIO W 48672 DATED 12 AUGUST 45 CONTINUED

c. As directed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Prisoner of War and Civilian Internees will be transported to places of safety where they can be accepted by Allied authorities;

d. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will furnish to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, within (time limit) of the receipt of this order, complete lists of all United Nations Prisoners of War and Civilian internees, indicating their location.

X. All Japanese and Japanese-Controlled Military and Civil authorities shall aid and assist the occupation of Japan and Japanese-Controlled areas by Forces of the Allied Powers.

XI. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters and appropriate Japanese Officials shall be prepared, on instructions from Allied occupation Commanders, to collect and deliver all arms in the possession of the Japanese Civilian population.

XII. This and all subsequent instruction issued by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Forces of other Allied Military Authorities will be scrupulously and promptly obeyed by Japanese and Japanese-Controlled Military and Civil Officials and private persons. Any delay or failure to comply with the provisions of this or subsequent orders, and any action which the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers determines to be detrimental to the Allied Powers, will incur drastic and summary punishment at the hands of Allied Military Authorities and the Japanese Government."

NC 776

TOC: 130756 I

MCN: SE 9



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2107 Massachusetts Avenue NW  
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TEL: (202) 939-7084  
FAX: (202) 265-4351

No. WAS/POL/845/2/2003

March 12, 2004

Mr. James W. Zobel  
Archivist  
MacArthur Memorial,  
Department of Civic Facilities,  
MacArthur Square  
Norfolk, VA - 23510.

Dear Mr. Zobel,

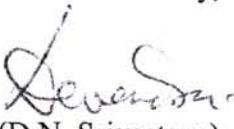
Thanks for your letter of 3<sup>rd</sup> April 2003 sending us copies of some of the correspondence sought by Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry into the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, a revered leader of India's freedom struggle.

One of the documents attached with your letter was "**Directive to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers**" dated 14<sup>th</sup> August 1945, a copy of which is enclosed. This document has references to (i) a Proclamation and (ii) an Instrument of Surrender, both of which were said to be appended to this document.

We shall be grateful if authenticated copies of the above appendices could also be sent to us at the earliest as the same have been requested by the Commission of Inquiry in India.

Thanking you in advance.

Yours sincerely,

  
(D.N. Srivastava)  
Counsellor (Political)

Encl: *As above*

(43)



V. Venkateswara Rao  
 Counsellor (Commerce)  
 Tel: 202-939-9828  
 Fax: 202-797-4693  
 E-mail: [vvrao@indiagov.org](mailto:vvrao@indiagov.org)

No. WAS/Pol/845/2/04

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*(Arun Kumar Chatterjee)*  
 (अरुण कुमार चट्टर्जी)

संयुक्त सचिव (सौ.एन.वी.)  
 Joint Secretary (CNV)  
 विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली  
 Ministry of External Affairs  
 New Delhi

भारतीय राजदूतावास  
 वाशिंगटन, डी.सी.

**EMBASSY OF INDIA**

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 (202) 939-7005  
 (202) 939-7004  
 (202) 939-7000 (EXCH.)  
 Fax: (202) 387-2673

March 9, 2004

*Dear Ruchi,*

This is with reference to your D.O No.25/4/NGO/Vol.XI dated February 20, 2004 regarding authenticated copies requested by Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI). I have already sent a letter to Princeton University, New Jersey. We are awaiting response from them.

This is also to inform you that I moved out of the Political Wing to Commerce Wing. You may like to correspond with Minister (Pol)/ Counsellor (Pol) in future correspondence.

*With warm personal regards,*

Yours sincerely

*[Signature]*

**(V. Venkateswara Rao)**

*dv*  
 Ms. Ruchi Ghanashyam,  
 Director (CNV),  
 Ministry of External Affairs,  
 South Block, New Delhi.



**Ruchi Ghanashyam  
Director (CNV)**

विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
NEW DELHI

D.O. No. 25/4/NGO/-Vol.XI

February 20, 2004

Dear Venkat,

This is with reference to my letter of October 22, 2003 regarding the request of the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI) for obtaining the authenticated copies of (i) the Proclamation and (ii) the Instrument of Surrender, which are shown as 'Enclosures' to the original copy of the 14 August 1945 document titled: "**DIRECTIVE TO THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS**".

2. We will be grateful if action to obtain the requisite documents is expedited.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Rgnanashyam

(Ruchi Ghanashyam)

Shri V.V.Rao,  
First Secretary  
Embassy of India  
**Washington**

(CPL.)

dia

This  
info file  
will be  
submitted  
to the  
relevant  
court (pol) *11/3/04*

Att (pol) *11/3/04*

to submit (pol) *11/3/04*

relevant info  
will be submitted  
to the court (pol) *11/3/04*

File submitted by  
M. S. *11/3/04*

File submitted today  
(11/3/04-AM). *11/3/04*



**Ruchi Ghanashyam**  
**Director (CNV)**

विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
NEW DELHI

D.O. No. 25/4/NGO/-Vol.XI

February 19, 2004

Dear Venkat,

Following a request received from the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI), Ministry had, last year, requested the **US Embassy in New Delhi** to facilitate access for the Commission to records that were said to be available with the Embassy and Consulates in India. The US Embassy in response (copy enclosed) stated that neither the Embassy nor the Consulates in India had any documents relevant to Netaji or for that period. While clarifying that official records (older than 2 years) are retired as a matter of policy and forwarded to the National Archives for disposition and storage, the US Embassy suggested that the Commission could select an **Indian scholar or graduate student working in the United States** to perform such research. The inputs received from the US Embassy were forwarded to the JMCI.

2. The JMCI has sought assistance in locating some suitable and willing Indian Scholars or students of Post Graduate level, preferably of Law/History/ Political Science/ Economics etc., for the purpose of archival research relevant to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose at various American repositories of historical documents. The Commission has requested that the particulars of such Indian Scholars be furnished to it, alongwith the rate of remuneration, if any, acceptable to them (unless they agree to do the research job free of remunerations, for academic interest or for their love and respect for Netaji).

3. We would be grateful if Mission could assist in the matter. Would appreciate an early response.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

*Ruchi Ghanashyam*

(Ruchi Ghanashyam)

**Shri V.V.Rao,**  
**First Secretary**  
**Embassy of India**  
**Washington**



24/6/03

46

Embassy of the United States of America

New Delhi  
June 23, 2003

132-A

32 A

Mr. Jayant Prasad  
Joint Secretary  
US-Canada Division  
Ministry of External Affairs  
South Block  
New Delhi

Ref: Your 1915/JS (USC) 03

Dear Jayant:

I write in reply to your letter of June 17, 2003 in which you refer to the obligation on the Government of India to provide certain information to the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry into the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. You note that an inquiry by the Indian Embassy in Washington elicited a statement from the National Archives and Records Administration that the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi and our Consulates in India would be in possession of records bearing on the Commission's deliberations.

However, notwithstanding the belief expressed by an official of the Archives, there are no documents relevant to the period or to the disappearance of Mr. Bose in storage at either the Embassy or the Consulates in India. The policy of the Department of State is to retire almost all official records (other than on administrative matters germane to property transactions etc.) on a regular basis with the objective of not maintaining records for a longer period than approximately two years. These records are forwarded to the National Archives for disposition and storage.

With reference to archival research at various American repositories of historical documents relevant to Mr. Bose, as identified in the letter which you have attached to your own communication, I would suggest that, as a practical matter, the Commission select an Indian scholar or graduate student working in the United States to perform such research. Such an approach might benefit

th the Commission and the scholar or graduate student while keeping expenses to a minimum.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Albert Thibault  
Deputy Chief of Mission



98

V.Venkateswara Rao  
First Secretary (PEC)  
Tel: 202-9397028  
Fax: 202-667-5231  
E-mail: [vvrao@indiagov.org](mailto:vvrao@indiagov.org).

भारतीय राजदूतावास  
वाशिंगटन, डी० सी०

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No. WAS/Pol/845/2/03

October 30, 2003

Dear Ms. George,

Please refer to my e-mail sent to you requesting authenticated copies of enclosures to "Directive to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers" as per the following details.

- a. The Proclamation; and
- b. Instruments of Surrender

2. These documents are required by Justice Mukherjee Commission in New Delhi. We will be glad to provide further clarifications, if required.

3. We will be grateful if you could provide authenticated copies of above documents at the earliest.

Yours sincerely,

(V.Venkateswara Rao)

**Ms. Mary W. George,  
Library Instruction Coordinator and Senior Researcher  
Princeton University Library  
One Washington Road  
Princeton, New Jersey 08544**

### N. O. O.

Copy for information to

**Ms. Ruchi Ghanashyam, Director (CNV), Ministry of External Affairs, South Block, New Delhi w.r.t D.O. No 25/4/NGO/Vol.X dated October 22, 2003**

(V.Venkateswara Rao)



**Ruchi Ghanashyam**  
**Director (CNV)**

विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
NEW DELHI

(49)

D.O. No. 25/4/NGO/-Vol.X

October 22, 2003

Dear Keerthakesh,

This is with reference to former Counsellor Dr.S.K.Behera's letters no. WAS/Pol/845/2/2003, dated April 8 and April 10, 2003, enclosing archival material obtained from the MacArthur Memorial Library and the Truman Library. These were forwarded to the Justice Mukerjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI), which is looking into the facts and circumstances relating to the disappearance in 1945 of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and the subsequent developments connected therewith.

2. The Commission has now requested for the Mission's assistance in obtaining the authenticated copies of (i) the Proclamation and (ii) the Instrument of Surrender, which are shown as 'Enclosures' to the original copy of the 14 August 1945 document titled: "DIRECTIVE TO THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS".

3. We will be grateful if these additional documents are also obtained and forwarded to us for onward transmission to the JMCI.

with best wishes,  
Yours sincerely,

*Ruchi Ghanashyam*

(Ruchi Ghanashyam)

Shri V.V.Rao,  
First Secretary  
Embassy of India  
Washington

*Letter sent  
pt file.*

*Ch 30/10  
AA (Pd)*

Subha K. Behera

(D)

From: Mary George [mwgeorge@Princeton.EDU]  
Sent: Thursday, September 18, 2003 3:11 PM  
To: Subha K. Behera  
Subject: RE: material requested

8/12/03

Dear Subha Behera:

We mailed a photocopy of the article to you yesterday, so you should receive it by early next week.

Sincerely,

Mary W. George  
Library Instruction Coordinator  
and Senior Researcher  
Princeton University Library

*It can be sent  
as a carbon received.  
S/22/03*

-----Original Message-----

From: Subha K. Behera [mailto:skbehera@indiagov.org]  
Sent: Friday, September 05, 2003 10:24 AM  
To: Mary George  
Subject: RE: material requested

NHO

Dear Ms. George,

Meanwhile, I have received some materials from Ms. Rossum of Mudd Manuscript Library of your university. She has informed that you are in a position to provide us a copy of Ericson's article on Netaji Subhash Bose which appeared in one of the issues of the National Republic (1954). I understand the copies of this journal are kept in the Forrestal Annex of which you are the Librarian. Grateful if you could let me know about the article's availability with you.

Regards,

Dr. Subhakanta Behera  
Counsellor (Pol., Cul. & Edu.)  
Embassy of India  
2107 Mass. Avenue N.W.  
Washington DC 20008  
Tel: 202-9397028  
Fax: 202-667 5231

-----Original Message-----

From: Mary George [mailto:mwgeorge@Princeton.EDU]  
Sent: Friday, August 22, 2003 4:10 PM  
To: Subha K. Behera  
Cc: Nancy Shader  
Subject: RE: material requested

Dear Dr. Behera:

I received your letter today and am assuming that the correspondence which you are interested in would be included in the Louis Fischer Papers. That

therefore forwarded your letter via campus mail to Ms. Nancy Shader, the reference librarian at the Mudd Manuscript Library, for reply. She may need to know the date of the document you are seeking and the source where you learned about it. If you wish to contact her directly, her e-mail address is nshader@princeton.edu.

Sincerely,

Mary W. George  
Library Instruction Coordinator  
and Senior Researcher  
Princeton University Library

-----Original Message-----

From: Subha K. Behera [mailto:skbehera@indiagov.org]  
Sent: Tuesday, August 19, 2003 10:32 AM  
To: Mary George  
Subject: RE: material requested

Dear Ms. George,

I had sent you only an e-mail. You will soon receive the letter by US mail with its enclosure which will clarify what materials really the Commission is looking for. Once you receive it through mail, please confirm its receipt. Since we have not received any message from your library, we do not have any reference point like a six-digit number you are talking of.

But as I have already indicated, the Justice Mukherjee Commission from New Delhi is already in touch with you and you had sent them an e-mail reply.

If you want further clarification, please let me know.

Regards,

Dr. Subhakanta Behera  
Counsellor(Pol., Cul. & Edu.)  
Embassy of India  
2107 Mass. Avenue N.W.  
Washington DC 20008  
Tel: 202-9397028  
Fax: 202-667 5231

-----Original Message-----

From: Mary George [mailto:mwgeorge@Princeton.EDU]  
Sent: Tuesday, August 19, 2003 8:12 AM  
To: Subha K. Behera  
Subject: RE: material requested

Dear Subha Behera:

I am sorry, but I do not recall the details of previous correspondence and there is no enclosure to your current message that would clarify this. Was there a 6-digit number attached to any response you received? That would help me track what happened. I'm afraid you will need to start from the beginning and send a list of everything you want

(2)

numbers from our Main Catalog (<http://catalog.princeton.edu>), where possible. I will then take your request to our Photographic Services unit

where staff will provide you with an estimate of the cost. After you pre-`y that amount, they will do the work and mail you what you have reqd.

Sincerely,

Mary W. George  
Library Instruction Coordinator  
and Senior Researcher  
Princeton University Library  
One Washington Road  
Princeton, NJ 08544-2098/USA

Tel: (609) 258-3254  
Fax: (609) 258-4105

-----Original Message-----

From: Subha K. Behera [mailto:[skbehera@indiagov.org](mailto:skbehera@indiagov.org)]  
Sent: Monday, August 18, 2003 11:08 AM  
To: [mwgeorge@Princeton.EDU](mailto:mwgeorge@Princeton.EDU)  
Subject: material requested

No. WAS/Pol/845/2/2003  
August 18, 2003

Ms. Mary George  
Librarian  
Princeton University Library  
Princeton, New Jersey 08544

Dear Madam,

Please refer to correspondences with the Embassy of India in Washington DC (letter No. Was/Pol/845/2/2003 dated March 25, 2003) and Justice Mukherjee Commission of Enquiry in New Delhi. I am yet to receive any response from you about the materials I had requested vide my letter of March 25, a copy of which is enclosed for your ready reference. We also came to know that your library is in possession of Elliot Ericson's article on Netaji Subhash Bose which appeared in an issue of National Republic of 1954. I will be grateful if you urgently look into the matter and make necessary arrangement to send us the requested material.

Regards,

Enclosure: as above

Yours sincerely,

(Dr. S.K. Behera)  
Counsellor (Pol., Cul. & Edu.)

(53)



Dr. Subhakanta Behera  
Counsellor (Pol., Cul. & Edu.)

Phone : (202) 939-7028  
Fax : (202) 667-5231  
E-mail: [skbehera@indiagov.org](mailto:skbehera@indiagov.org)

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Tel: (202) 939-9806 • Fax: (202) 387-6946

No. WAS/Pol/845/2/2003

September 23, 2003

Dear *Ms. Ghanashyam*

In continuation of my earlier of September 5, 2003, I am forwarding the article written by Ericson on Netaji Subhash Bose that appeared in the National Republic of 1954. The article has been received from the Library of the Princeton University.

*With regards,*

Yours sincerely,

*Subhakanta Behera*

(Dr. S.K. Behera)

Mrs. Ruchi Ghanashyam,  
Director(CNV)  
MEA, South Block,  
New Delhi

*g  
w*



"LET US RAISE A STANDARD TO WHICH THE  
WISE AND THE HONEST MAY REPAIR."

—WASHINGTON.

"THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH."—LINCOLN.

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**NATIONAL REPUBLIC PUBLISHING CO.**  
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Vice-President and General Counsel  
HON. MAURICE H. THATCHER,  
Counsel

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Vol. XLI FEBRUARY, 1954 No. 10

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all else possible.

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Journal of Management Education 32(7)

WE ALL REMEMBER Harry Truman's cry of "Red Herring." In fact, he shouted the slogan six times within eight months. Why did the Truman Administration seek to shield and shelter Communists and subversives in Washington? This is one of the most important questions facing the American people today, and you'll have a better understanding of what went on—and why—if you turn to Page 3 and read "Truman's 'Red Herring,'" by Congressman Frank T. Bow, another of the outstanding articles regularly offered by the NATIONAL REPUBLIC.

EDUCATION is a continuing problem for Americans. It is where the Communists are concentrating much of their fire in an attempt to recruit our young men and women. And the NATIONAL REPUBLIC is happy to present another enlightening article on this subject. Dr. Nicholas Nyaradi knows how the Reds operate behind the Iron Curtain, and he now has had several years of experience on an American campus. He has something to tell us in his timely essay—"American Education at the Crossroads."

AS WE ONCE AGAIN celebrate the birth of the Father of Our Country, it is highly appropriate to call your attention this month to two articles. On Page 13 W. A. Carto offers "Let's Read Again the Farewell Address!", and on Page 21 H. Paul Caemmerer contributes "The Nation's Capital and George Washington." Both are inspiring presentations for February.

THE WELL-ROUNDED FARE in this issue includes other features which you should not miss. To those who view with alarm the One World threat, we suggest L. E. Whitney's "The Constitution versus the U. N. Charter." To those whose eyes are turned toward the East, we recommend "Jawaharlal Nehru and the Red Threat to India," written by Elliot Erikson, a newcomer to our columns. And all who believe in our way of life will find interesting reading in "Hello, Sucker!", "What Is a 'Liberal'?", "Accents by Ace" and "John Witherspoon—Christian and Patriot."

The current volume of the NATIONAL REPUBLIC will be available in microfilm form. For prices and information, address University Microfilms, 313 North First Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

# JAWAHARAL NEHRU AND THE RED THREAT TO INDIA

By ELLIOT ERIKSON

HOW FAR do Jawaharal Nehru's sympathies really lie with world Communism? How much of a threat is the Kremlin to India? The questions become ever greater puzzles that have more and more menace in their content.

Within the United Nations, India has been much more of a friend of the U.S.S.R. than it has been of the United States. V. K. Krishna-Menon, India's delegate, is a man of strong and long-standing Communist sympathies. During his stay in England as a student, he wrote articles for the London *Daily Worker*. He joined the English Labor Party, and in the early days of the war, before Hitler attacked Russia, Krishna-Menon refused to break with the Communists, although the rest of the laborites did.

Consequently, Krishna-Menon was cut off the lists of laborite parliamentary candidates. Then, when the panzers hurtled across the steppes, he came out for full aid to the Soviets, earning much animosity in India, where many saw the war as a chance to revolt against England. Now, Krishna-Menon sits in the United Nations, and hurls long streams of abuse at Americans. Nehru himself proclaims Indian "neutrality" in the cold war, but assaults America frequently, seldom hitting at Russia. He has engineered the Asian-Arab Bloc which sides much more with the Soviets than with the United States. He sells radioactive Thorium, a product useful for atom-bomb manufacture, to the Soviets but none to the West.

The question of whom his actions aid does not exist. The most important problem is how much does he act out of genuine sympathy and how much out of political fear?

Within India itself, Nehru hardly ranks as a leftist, despite his increasingly loud talk of Socialism. His government has done nothing about land reform, little about public development of industry, and has always managed to gain the support of the wealthy manufacturers of the industrial centers. Indian capitalists, some of the richest in the world, are not as taxed or restricted as their American counterparts. Nehru, of course, promises changes, and speaks of plans to propel India into Socialism. Planning has been going on for years, but little has been done.

The Indian people are pretty much anti-West by experience as well as by propaganda. England was, for them, the traditional enemy and oppressor. America had bases in

India during the war, and when mob fighting broke out against the English, Americans became involved as a matter of course. To the Indian, it is easy to picture America as simply the successor to the crown of English imperialism. Nehru, who knows the Indian mind well, undoubtedly thinks that a strong alliance with the West would mean a disaster.

But the Communist world is able to put much pressure on him. The military threat to India has been overestimated, especially by circles in the Indian government who would like American money without having to give up their present anti-American position. True, Tibet no longer exists as a buffer between the sub-continent and China. Afghanistan could fall in hours. But a Chinese or Russian military invasion still would have to channel itself through a handful of small passes and over rugged mountain roads. Armor would find its gasoline supplies hard to furnish and easy to block. Infantry could be bottled up in the Himalayas.

Already, English jets and facilities for maintaining them exist in Pakistan. The fields could be swiftly filled with American Sabres, and with tactical atomic bombs that could possibly make any Russo-Chinese invasion of India a debacle.

The political threat is a different story. Perhaps a major element in this menace is the mystery of the supposedly dead leader, Chandra Bose.

During the war, Chandra Bose volunteered his services to the Japanese, and led a "liberation" army which was supposed to help Nippon in its invasion of India. The army accomplished nothing, but Chandra Bose increased his standing as a national hero. Before the war, he was an arch-priest of violence in the overthrow of the British; despite the opposition of both Nehru and Gandhi, he got himself elected as leader of the Congress Party.

Now, for his work with the Japanese, Bose is considered a hero by the millions who rioted in the abortive 1942 revolt against the British, and who were put down with tank guns and tear gas. Countless families have but two pictures in their homes—those of Gandhi and Chandra Bose. Numerous Congress Party officials, even those who strongly oppose Chandra Bose and all he stands for, say that if the unpredictable rebel lived today, he, not Nehru, would rule India.

There is a strong possibility that Bose is alive. At the end of the war, when the Japanese front collapsed in Burma, Bose, if he showed himself, ran a great risk of being prosecuted as an international war criminal. He was supposed to have tried to escape Burma by plane, and died in a crash.

Yet numerous people report seeing him after his supposed death, including a nurse in a field hospital who treated him for minor injuries. His body was never found, and Allied intelligence officers could find



Jawaharal Nehru

Acme

o evidence that he died in the wreckage of the plane he was supposed to have fallen in.

The rumor persists that he soon took another plane, time to Yenan, then the capital of Communist China. At that time, India was not yet free, and Bose could have easily been hunting for a new possible enemy of England who would precipitate another war that might collapse the British Empire. World Communism would be an excellent candidate.

If Bose is still held prisoner in Communist China, he could be sprung as the leader of a Red "liberation" of India from capitalism. The most strongly anti-Communist Congress leaders admit that if such an event happened, Indian resistance to China would collapse immediately.

The internal political threat is a more tangible menace than rumors about a dead man, but the geography of this threat is more important than the numbers. The Indian Communist Party is now the second largest in the nation, holding 30 per cent of the vote. Also, it has a large number of armed irregulars who have carried on partisan warfare with the government for years.

The Indian Army has shown itself quite able to take care of the partisans, and, although Nehru is indifferent toward armed Chinese ravagers in Korea, he is quite ruthless in dealing with the Red revolution when it sticks out its head in his own nation.

THE Communist vote has not affected the Congress strength. The Congress is still overwhelmingly the majority party, both among the people and in parliament. The supporters of Moscow draw their strength from areas which never voted for the Congress anyway, notably industrial workers and the disaffected nationalities of the South. Formerly these votes went to the impractical, non-violent Socialists, but when it became obvious that the Socialist Party could accomplish nothing, its supporters turned Communist.

Communist control in the South is most dangerous to the concept of a united India. Bolsheviks now control the whole tip of the southward-pointing spearhead which is India. In this tip, not only is landlordism at its unmitigated worst, but there is dissatisfaction on another score: the primarily centralist Congress wanted a strong national government, and English and Hindustani as the official languages. The southern provinces have histories and languages of their own, and separatism has always been popular among them. Now the Communists have succeeded in ending Hindustani as the official language of the South, substituting local dialects. Continued agitation could possibly bring about separatism, and open civil war. If the Kremlin wanted to fish in such troubled waters by supplying arms, ammunition, and propaganda, Nehru's government might be pushed over the edge of bankruptcy by the cost of the resultant struggle.

In the cities, unemployment is a growing problem. The Ford Foundation now lists it as more important than food. Formerly the Indian worker often earned less than was required to buy enough food to eat, and slept 13 in a room in cheap and unsanitary housing. Disease and discontent were rampant, and the Soviets exploited the situation to the full.

In one foreign-owned steel mill, the Indian laborers became so infuriated, they threw the European foremen into the blast furnaces. The Indian anti-Communist agitator, Swarup, had great difficulties in issuing his pamphlets, since the printers' unions refused to



Acme  
Ten Were Killed and More Than 300 Injured in Bombay Riots in February, 1946, on What Would Have Been the 50th Birthday Anniversary of Chandra Bose.

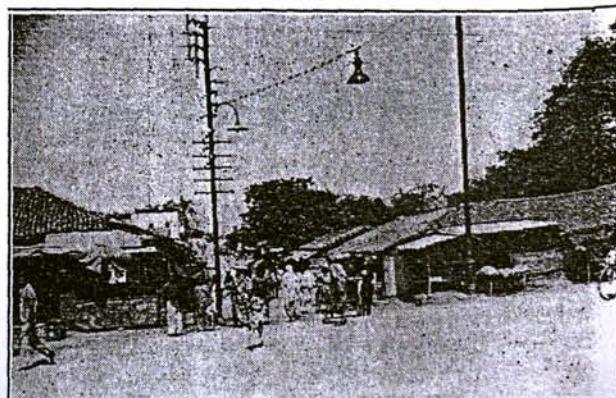
beautiful mansions in Calcutta and Bombay and refuse to invest anything. They feel quite openly that it is only a question of time. They see themselves as lost in their own country, and make plans openly for quick flight from the mobs in the slums so near to them. The desperate economic circumstances of these seething crowds now become worse.

Before the last elections, Nehru adopted a moderate policy. He was quite strict in showing his neutrality, and he always was a sincere believer in peace. In India proper, he talked Socialism but listened attentively to his Conservative advisers. He believed very strongly that China could be encouraged to break away from Moscow, if China saw it had a strong bloc of Asian friends to balance against the Occident.

Then China seized Tibet, and the Indian elections threatened his nation with near dissolution. Nehru had to insure support among his own people, and simultaneously to buy as much internal peace as he could from Moscow.

For the Kremlin, India is perhaps more useful as a willing pawn than as an obvious chattel. Nehru undoubtedly gambles that the Politburo will see it that way, and Malenkov so far acts as if he does.

If such is the true set of motives for Nehru's policy, does he gamble correctly, or, by strengthening Communism, does he lay the cornerstone for his and India's political tomb?



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मार्तीय राजदूतावास  
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57  
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No. WAS/Pol/845/2/2003

September 5, 2003

Dear Ms. Ghanashyam,

Reference the materials for Justice Mukherjee Commission of Enquiry. I am forwarding the materials received from the Princeton University Library which were earlier sent to Sh. Sengupta, Secretary of the Enquiry Commission. I am also enclosing the forwarding letter received from the Special Collections Assistant of the Library for your perusal.

About Ericson's article on Netaji in the National Republic, I am again trying to pursue Ms. Mary George of Princeton to provide a copy. At the same time, I have already requested the Library of Congress in Washington DC if they could locate a copy of the said article in their collection, and give us at the earliest.

Regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Dr. S.K. Behera)

Mrs. Ruchi Ghanashyam,  
Director(CNV)  
MEA, South Block,  
New Delhi

Princeton University

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(609) 258-3385—Fax  
E-mail: mudd@princeton.edu  
Web: <http://www.princeton.edu/~mudd>

August 29, 2003

Pl. send the  
entire set  
after keeping  
a copy  
Sury  
PA 5/9

Embassy of India,  
Dr. S.K. Behera  
2107 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.  
Washington, C.D. 220008

Dear Dr. Behera,

Mary George forwarded your inquiry of August 18 concerning Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose to the Seeley G. Mudd Manuscript Library, which holds the Louis Fischer Papers.

As you can see from the enclosed correspondence, I sent the Sri Sengupta, Secretary of the Justice Mukherjee Commission the following materials in October, 2000: a copy of a letter from Khurshed Naroji to Louis Fischer dated 22/7/1946, which contains a reference to "Bose", and notes that Louis Fischer made about a conversation held on 15/11/1946 with Pietro Quaroni, Italian ambassador in Moscow, about Bose's possible whereabouts. I am happy to send you this information again.

I understand from your letter that you are hoping to find more information about Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose among the Louis Fischer papers. However, I am afraid that we do not hold any more correspondence between Fischer and Naroji than the letter enclosed, which also contains a hand written copy of a letter from Gandhi. The few letters exchanged between Fischer and Gandhi in 1942-1948 do not contain any references to Bose, and neither did I find any such references in the correspondence with the British prime ministers Winston Churchill and Clement Attlee, or with President Franklin Roosevelt. The letters to Churchill, Attlee, and Roosevelt merely concern Fischer's own political views about Indian independence and his attempts to exercise any influence in this matter. The Louis Fischer papers contain much information about India and the independence movement. However, I do not recall coming across any other information about Bose when processing the collection. For your information, we do have the finding aid to the Louis Fischer Papers online at [http://infoshare1.princeton.edu/libraries/firestone/rbsc/finding\\_aids/fischer.html](http://infoshare1.princeton.edu/libraries/firestone/rbsc/finding_aids/fischer.html).

As to your other request, a copy of an article of Elliot Ericson about Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in *the National Republic* (1954), I am afraid that the Seeley G. Mudd Manuscript Library does not have this periodical. Mary George is the librarian of the Forrestal Annex, where the magazine is held, and will deal with this request separately.

in sorry I could not be of more assistance.

Yours sincerely,



Helene van Rossum  
Special Collections Assistant

c.c. Mary George

October 5, 2000

Sri P. K. Sengupta  
Secretary  
Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry  
'B' Block (3<sup>rd</sup> Floor)  
11A Mirza Ghalib Street  
Calcutta 700 087  
INDIA

Dear Mr. Sengupta:

Enclosed are photocopies of material contained in the Louis Fischer Papers at the Seeley G. Mudd Manuscript Library at Princeton University. You will find the following items:

- (1) A six-page letter from Khurshed Naroji to Louis Fischer dated 22/7/1946, which contains a reference to "Bose." Attached to this letter is a copy that Naroji made of a letter from Gandhi to himself dated 15/7/1946.
- (2) Notes that Louis Fischer made of a conversation held on 15/11/1946 with Pietro Quaroni, Italian ambassador in Moscow since 1944, in which "Subash Chandre Bose's" movements are described.

I have not come across any other references to Mr. Bose in the Louis Fischer Papers, which are currently being organized.

Yours sincerely,

Helene Van Rossum  
Project Archivist

22/7/46

(61)

Dear Fischer -

I enclose a copy of  
Gandhi's letter as desired by  
you. But please don't think  
that he is not wild as.

I have been with him since  
my release from prison & he  
put the Constitutional Program  
before the country which was  
overlooked by the working  
Committee when they abided on  
constitutional methods.

Since the release of his colleagues  
of the working Committee he has gone  
with them but they were not  
prepared to go with him but  
Gandhi is essentially a man  
of action & when the time

comes, he will take the country with him.

The Socialists are merely implementing the Wasatchie Programme in the light of present circumstances. We must go down the people & give them sanctions. The people want to know the shape of things to come. Grouping of the provinces or the question of sovereignty does not touch ~~the~~ <sup>them</sup> people, they want a plan. Let our leaders go to the Govt-sponsored Constitutional process & remain with the people to share their joys & sorrows. When the time comes we shall

be one.

The socialist do not want violence  
any more than does Gandhiji but  
what is practised now violence  
we say non-killing. We have to  
just non-violence into practice  
not just go talking of it. Non-violence  
People want deeds & not words  
For twenty years we've talked on  
the ideal Govt & the practical  
one for us today is Panchayat  
Raj. Our people are very patient  
but even their patience is  
waning thin.

All Congress & <sup>other</sup> socialist minded  
people are one but our leaders  
is the Indo-Anglo-Russian. The  
foreign Govt has built them

up to fight the Congress we'll have to deal with them now. They are going underground if before the time the Allies (excluding Russia) have a victory with Soviet Russia, India is not satisfied with the results of the Constituent Assembly, she will go over entirely absolutely to the enemies of the Allies. The Indian army (not the Indian National Army) is no longer of the same temper as it was in the first world war.

Besides the disaffection amongst the Indian officers & the rank & file, a revolutionary group has been working amongst them & they are pro-Russian. There have been many cases of court martial in the Indian army, court martial on individuals & platoons

65

During the last war both in India  
abroad. There have been mass  
desertions in the regular army  
minor scraps in the N.W.F. Province  
at the beginning of the last war.  
At least the Indian army is sympathetic  
with the Indian National Army.

If Bose comes with the help of  
Russia neither Gandhiji nor the  
Congress will be able to recur  
with the country. Also Russia  
for propaganda purposes declares  
itself an Asiatic country then  
there is no hope of any European  
alliance acceptable to India. Freedom  
for India under the aegis of Soviet  
Russia is no freedom for us;  
but it now rests with England  
to play fair by the people  
of India or be declared by us  
for ever as the enemy of India & of the

(66) . . .

Asitis. There are other groups in  
India who favour, but after Russia  
joined the Allies she lost much.  
However the bitterness towards  
the English is so great that Russia  
will again come into favour in  
the event of any disagreement  
amongst the Allies.

Friendship is not breached with  
the anti-national reactions but  
we can't afford to neglect the  
signs of the time especially when  
it concerns our freedom.

Yours  
A. K. Hirsch

Copy. - Top of page no. 10  
Letter to  
Karsab Naraji. 15.7.46. (67)

I thought you have said your last letter does not need any reply, in my opinion it demands one.

I see that your a himsa & mine are poles asunder. I have great regard for Gaiprikash but not for his views. Aruna allows herself to be my daughter. She is a brave woman. But views like hers would take the paupers to further starvation & death. That I commended their names to others to go attention was not because of their views but in spite of them, in the hope.

that responsibility under I would  
show them the error of their ways  
but they chose the opposite course  
I shall now watch their course.  
They are all a power.

I shall hug my darkness  
not their light. This is therefore  
hardly any chance of my following  
them.

I wish you well. May God be  
your protection & guidance.

I write this to make my position  
clear. I love you so well to keep  
you in the dark about it. How  
I wish I have misundertood you!

You had made your position  
clear the other day when you  
met me for half a minute. Your  
letter under reply clinches the matter.

Of course you are at  
liberty to show this  
to our Socialist friends

Nov. 15, 1946. Dinner Hotel Plaza. Pietro Quaroni.

(70)

Career diplomat, regards himself anti-fusion socialist. In Italian Embassy in Moscow 1925-28; ambassador in Moscow since 1944... "The most moral force in Russia today is the church".... He has gone several times to a church in Moscow where the priest is a former assistant professor of physics in the Leningrad Institute. The church announced the opening of a Theological Seminary in Moscow for the teaching of sixty priests. Eight hundred applied. Two hundred had to be accepted. More than half were high officers of the Red Army... A priest came to Moscow from the Balkans with a Southern Patriarch. He was a christ-like figure. He looked up an old priest-friend and talked with him in his apartment. A young woman who was a Komsomolka listened and when he left she ran after him to the courtyard and ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ said she had never heard such idealistic conversation in her whole life. Later she asked him to baptize her, which he did... Anti-semitism growing rapidly. Jews ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ connect it with the growth of nationalism. No Jews in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. No Jews in the school for diplomats. More and more Jews being dismissed from the Ministry of Foreign Trade where he goes on business. Jews fear pogrom. Many Russian Jews want to leave. I asked him how he knew this, how Russian Jews would dare to tell him. He said there are over a hundred thousand Jews exiled from Poland to Russia who are now trying to leave Russia and they come to the Italian embassy for visas. With them come Russian Jews. Most of the Polish Jews want to go to America. They are afraid of trouble in Palestine.

Nov. 15, 1946. Dinner Hotel Pierre. Pietro Quaroni.

21

In 1933 Subash Chandre Bose came to Rome and saw Mussolini. B. asked that some Italian official be sent to India to keep in touch with their movement. That is when Q. first met B. in Rome. In 1936 Q. was sent to Kabul as Minister (he was opposed to the Abyssinian campaign and was sent to Kabul as punishment). Q. visited India in 1936, 1937 and 1938. Each time he saw Gandhi, Nehru, Bose, Jinnah, Patel, Rajaji and other Indians... After Bose was arrested by the British in Calcutta in 1939 his friends wrote to Q. in Kabul saying that B. wanted to go to Russia, Germany and Italy, and asked for help. An Indian doctor who was a member of the Forward Bloc, but whom the British did not know as such, examined Bose in prison and reported that B. was too sick to stay in jail. He was released on parole, and plans were made for his escape. Q. arranged with Afjans to use tribesmen to get B. across the frontier. The tribesmen knew B. and were friendly to him. The tribesmen used were Mohmands. B. had grown a beard and mustache. He arrived in Kabul in February 1940, and stayed secretly in Q.'s house for more than a month until he left for Russia. B. had read "Mein Kampf" but he did not understand Hitler. He accepted at face value what Hitler had written about the liberation of colonies. He thought there was real friendship between Stalin and Hitler and that they would agree to liberate Asiatic countries on Leninist lines. He wanted to create a free Indian government in Berlin and wanted to unite in it all Indians who were abroad and some who might be smuggled out of India. He expected to get into touch with the Indian prisoners in Italy and to form a Free India army. B. was anxious to get a joint public declaration signed by the German, Italian, Russian and Japanese governments in favor of full independence for India... Bose waited more than a month in Kabul for his Soviet visa. The Russians could not make up their minds to admit him. Finally the German minister in Kabul asked Berlin to intercede in Moscow. The Russians did not want him in Russia. After Bose passed through Russia Q. in Kabul received a telegram from Russia, the Italian ambassador in Moscow, that Bose had not seen any Russians in Russia. He was in Moscow for a few hours between trains. He traveled from Termez to Moscow by train and then from Moscow to Berlin by train. In Moscow Bose met somebody from the Italian embassy. While Bose was in Kabul his idea was to establish contact between Q. and the Forward Bloc in Calcutta. He expected that after he had set up his Free India government in Berlin or Rome it would send messages to Kabul and Q. would then get them in to India. But in Berlin B. got a flat refusal from Hitler. Q. believes that Hitler hoped until the end to come to an understanding with England and to neutralize England in the war... Q. was told that B. got to Japan by German submarine. But, he says, it is also possible that he flew from Rhodes to Burma in 1943 by Italian plane. I remarked that it was a very long distance but he said that he had heard that ten such flights were made... Q. thinks that it is possible that B. is still alive. He was friendly to Chiang Kai-shak. The report was that he was killed flying from Japan to Formosa. But Q. says that B. might have been on his way to China and might have got there but did not want the British to look for him so the false rumor of his death was circulated. Q. says Bose may be bidding his time for a return to India. (In Kabul Q.'s wife took photographs of Q. and B. which he has in Moscow. He may send them to me.)

Subha K. Behera

(72)

From: Mary George [mwgeorge@Princeton.EDU]  
Sent: Friday, August 22, 2003 4:10 PM  
To: Subha K. Behera  
Cc: Nancy Shader  
Subject: RE: material requested

On the file pl.  
JGM  
MS/4

Dear Dr. Behera:

I received your letter today and am assuming that the correspondence which you are interested in would be included in the Louis Fischer Papers. That collection is designated MC#024 in our Mudd Manuscript Library. I have therefore forwarded your letter via campus mail to Ms. Nancy Shader, the reference librarian at the Mudd Manuscript Library, for reply. She may need to know the date of the document you are seeking and the source where you learned about it. If you wish to contact her directly, her e-mail address is nshader@princeton.edu.

Sincerely,

Mary W. George  
Library Instruction Coordinator  
and Senior Researcher  
Princeton University Library

MS  
MS/4

-----Original Message-----

From: Subha K. Behera [mailto:skbehera@indiagov.org]  
Sent: Tuesday, August 19, 2003 10:32 AM  
To: Mary George  
Subject: RE: material requested

Dear Ms. George,

I had sent you only an e-mail. You will soon receive the letter by US mail with its enclosure which will clarify what materials really the Commission is looking for. Once you receive it through mail, please confirm its receipt. Since we have not received any message from your library, we do not have any reference point like a six-digit number you are talking of.

But as I have already indicated, the Justice Mukherjee Commission from New Delhi is already in touch with you and you had sent them an e-mail reply.

If you want further clarification, please let me know.

Regards,

Dr. Subhakanta Behera  
Counsellor(Pol., Cul. & Edu.)  
Embassy of India  
2107 Mass. Avenue N.W.  
Washington DC 20008  
Tel: 202-9397028  
Fax: 202-667 5231

-----Original Message-----

From: Mary George [mailto:[mwgeorge@Princeton.EDU](mailto:mwgeorge@Princeton.EDU)]  
Sent: Tuesday, August 19, 2003 8:12 AM  
To: Subha K. Behera  
Subject: RE: material requested

(73)

Dear Subha Behera:

I am sorry, but I do not recall the details of previous correspondence and there is no enclosure to your current message that would clarify this. Was there a 6-digit number attached to any response you received? That would help me track what happened. I'm afraid you will need to start from the beginning and send a list of everything you want, providing Princeton's call numbers from our Main Catalog (<http://catalog.princeton.edu>), where possible. I will then take your request to our Photographic Services unit where staff will provide you with an estimate of the cost. After you pre-pay that amount, they will do the work and mail you what you have requested.

Sincerely,

Mary W. George  
Library Instruction Coordinator  
and Senior Researcher  
Princeton University Library  
One Washington Road  
Princeton, NJ 08544-2098/USA

Tel: (609) 258-3254  
Fax: (609) 258-4105

-----Original Message-----

From: Subha K. Behera [mailto:[skbehera@indiagov.org](mailto:skbehera@indiagov.org)]  
Sent: Monday, August 18, 2003 11:08 AM  
To: [mwgeorge@Princeton.EDU](mailto:mwgeorge@Princeton.EDU)  
Subject: material requested

No. WAS/Pol/845/2/2003  
August 18, 2003

Ms. Mary George  
Librarian  
Princeton University Library  
Princeton, New Jersey 08544

Dear Madam,

Please refer to correspondences with the Embassy of India in Washington DC (letter No. Was/Pol/845/2/2003 dated March 25, 2003) and Justice Mukherjee Commission of Enquiry in New Delhi. I am yet to receive any response from you about the materials I had requested vide my letter of March 25, a copy of which is enclosed for your ready reference. We also came to know that your library is in possession of Elliot Ericson's article on Netaji Subhash Bose which appeared in an issue of National Republic of 1954. I will be grateful if you urgently look into the matter and make necessary arrangement to send us the requested material.

Regards,

Enclosure: as above

Yours sincerely,

(Dr. S.K. Behera)  
Counsellor (Pol., Cul. & Edu.)

Subha K. Behera

845/103

From: Subha K. Behera  
Sent: Tuesday, August 19, 2003 9:32 AM  
To: 'Mary George'  
Subject: RE: material requested

Dear Ms. George,

I had sent you only an e-mail. You will soon receive the letter by US mail with its enclosure which will clarify what materials really the Commission is looking for. Once you receive it through mail, please confirm its receipt. Since we have not received any message from your library, we do not have any reference point like a six-digit number you are talking of.

But as I have already indicated, the Justice Mukherjee Commission from New Delhi is already in touch with you and you had sent them an e-mail reply. If you want further clarification, please let me know.

Regards,

SM

o/c & S/C

Dr. Subhakanta Behera  
Counsellor (Pol., Cul. & Edu.)  
Embassy of India  
2107 Mass. Avenue N.W.  
Washington DC 20008  
Tel: 202-9397028  
Fax: 202-667 5231

NW

-----Original Message-----

From: Mary George [mailto:[mwgeorge@Princeton.EDU](mailto:mwgeorge@Princeton.EDU)]  
Sent: Tuesday, August 19, 2003 8:12 AM  
To: Subha K. Behera  
Subject: RE: material requested

Dear Subha Behera:

I am sorry, but I do not recall the details of previous correspondence and there is no enclosure to your current message that would clarify this. Was there a 6-digit number attached to any response you received? That would help me track what happened. I'm afraid you will need to start from the beginning and send a list of everything you want, providing Princeton's call numbers from our Main Catalog (<http://catalog.princeton.edu>), where possible. I will then take your request to our Photographic Services unit where staff will provide you with an estimate of the cost. After you pre-pay that amount, they will do the work and mail you what you have requested.

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and Senior Researcher  
Princeton University Library  
One Washington Road  
Princeton, NJ 08544-2098/USA

Tel: (609) 258-3254

Fax: (609) 258-4105

(76)

-----Original Message-----

From: Subha K. Behera [mailto:skbehera@indiagov.org]  
Sent: Monday, August 18, 2003 11:08 AM  
To: [george@Princeton.EDU](mailto:george@Princeton.EDU)  
Subject: material requested

No. WAS/Pol/845/2/2003  
August 18, 2003

Ms. Mary George  
Librarian  
Princeton University Library  
Princeton, New Jersey 08544

Dear Madam,

Please refer to correspondences with the Embassy of India in Washington DC (letter No. Was/Pol/845/2/2003 dated March 25, 2003) and Justice Mukherjee Commission of Enquiry in New Delhi. I am yet to receive any response from you about the materials I had requested vide my letter of March 25, a copy of which is enclosed for your ready reference. We also came to know that your library is in possession of Elliot Ericson's article on Netaji Subhash Bose which appeared in an issue of National Republic of 1954. I will be grateful if you urgently look into the matter and make necessary arrangement to send us the requested material.

Regards,

Enclosure: as above

Yours sincerely,

(Dr. S.K. Behera)  
Counsellor (Pol., Cul. & Edu.)

Subha K. Behera

845/2102

77

From: Mary George [mwgeorge@Princeton.EDU]  
Sent: Tuesday, August 19, 2003 8:12 AM  
To: Subha K. Behera  
Subject: RE: material requested

Dear Subha Behera:

I am sorry, but I do not recall the details of previous correspondence and there is no enclosure to your current message that would clarify this. Was there a 6-digit number attached to any response you received? That would help me track what happened. I'm afraid you will need to start from the beginning and send a list of everything you want, providing Princeton's call numbers from our Main Catalog (<http://catalog.princeton.edu>), where possible. I will then take your request to our Photographic Services unit where staff will provide you with an estimate of the cost. After you pre-pay that amount, they will do the work and mail you what you have requested.

Sincerely,

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Library Instruction Coordinator  
and Senior Researcher  
Princeton University Library  
One Washington Road  
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Tel: (609) 258-3254  
Fax: (609) 258-4105

-----Original Message-----

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Sent: Monday, August 18, 2003 11:08 AM  
To: [mwgeorge@Princeton.EDU](mailto:mwgeorge@Princeton.EDU)  
Subject: material requested

No. WAS/Pol/845/2/2003  
August 18, 2003

Ms. Mary George  
Librarian  
Princeton University Library  
Princeton, New Jersey 08544

Dear Madam,

Please refer to correspondences with the Embassy of India in Washington DC (letter No. Was/Pol/845/2/2003 dated March 25, 2003) and Justice Mukherjee Commission of Enquiry in New Delhi. I am yet to receive any response from you about the materials I had requested vide my letter of March 25, a copy of which is enclosed for your ready reference. We also came to know that your library is in possession of Elliot Ericson's article on Netaji Subhash Bose which appeared in an issue of National Republic of 1954. I will be grateful if you urgently look into the matter and make

Conseiller (Pol., Cul. & Edu.)  
(Dr. S.K. Behera)

Yours sincerely,

Enclosure: as above

Regards,

necessary  
arrangement to send us the requested material.



79  
विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
NEW DELHI

Ruchi Ghanashyam  
Director (CNV)

D.O.No. 25/4/NGO-Vol.IX

Dated July 29, 2003

Subject: Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry

Dear

The Justice Mukherjee Commission has requested for an authenticated copy of Elliot Ericson's article on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose which appeared in an issue of (American) **National Republic** of 1954. I would like to mention here that the Commission had written to Ms. Mary George of Princeton University Library in this connection. Ms. George has confirmed that the library holds the "National Republic" for 1954. However, the Commission could not obtain the requisite copy since it has no library of its own through which Inter Library Loan Service could be sought. Copies of communication sent by Ms. Mary George to the Commission are enclosed for information.

It would be seen that the National Archives & Records Administration, Maryland, had also indicated to the Mission that the Princeton University as also the Library of Congress were to be contacted for obtaining a copy of the said article (enclosure to Mission's letter No. WAS/Pol/845/2/2003 dated 25.3.2003 refers). You are, therefore, requested to obtain a copy of the requisite article and send it to us at the earliest.

In the meanwhile, the Justice Mukherjee Commission has sent another letter dated 8<sup>th</sup> July, 2003 (copy enclosed) which is self-explanatory. I would like to request you to ascertain the availability of the correspondence between Lord Mountbatten, Gen. Mac Arthur and President Truman on Netaji, as desired by the Commission.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(Ruchi Ghanashyam)

Dr. Subhakanta Behera  
Counsellor(Political)  
Embassy of India  
Washington

Encls: as above

On the file pl  
Shy  
V  
W  
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N  
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B  
25/7/03

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74

From: Mary W. George <mwgeorge@Princeton.EDU>  
To: JMCI <jmcinscb@cal3.vsnl.net.in>  
Sent: Thursday, May 22, 2003 1:35 AM  
Subject: [Fwd: [Fwd: An article about/on Subhas Chandra Bose by Elliot Erikson in an issue of (American) National Republic of 1954]]

Dear P. K. Sengupta:

Princeton's Main Catalog says we hold the *National Republic* for 1954, but the set is in a remote storage facility. We can provide a copy of the Ericson article if you make an interlibrary loan request through your own library. We will also need a complete citation to the article (or at least the beginning page) so that we can request the correct volume from storage. Information about our interlibrary loan service to other libraries, and about the fees we charge, is on this web page:

<http://info.share.princeton.edu/ils/lending.html>

Sincerely,  
Mary George  
Princeton University Library

**Subject:** An article about/on Subhas Chandra Bose by Elliot Erikson in an issue of (American)National Republic of 1954

**Date:** Wed, 14 May 2003 16:15:05 +0530

**From:** JMCI <jmcinscb@cal3.vsnl.net.in>

**To:** mudd@Princeton.EDU

**CC:** truman.library@nara.gov

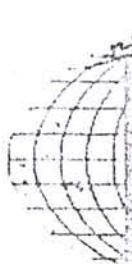
To: The Librarian / Director.

It is learnt that an article on/about Subhas Chandra Bose ,authored by one Elliot Ericson ,appeared in an issue of 1954 of ( American)National Republic, a monthly magazine.If it is true and the Magazine is in your library\archives, may I request you to kindly send an authenticated copy of the article by post/fax/e-mail?The article is relevant for an ongoing inquiry into the alleged disappearance of Subhas Chandra Bose .

Warm regards,

PK Sengupta

5/22/03



## Lending Services to Other Libraries

### *Requests accepted via:*

- **OCLC:** PUL (enter our symbol two times); IFM or invoice. Effective July 1, 2002, the minimum fee will be \$20 IFM/\$30 Invoice to North American libraries, and \$25 IFM/\$35 Invoice to libraries elsewhere.
- **RLIN (RLG SHARES participants only):** NJPG
- **Other Libraries** must register here. If your library has already registered with us, you can logon here. Effective July 1, 2002, the minimum fee will be \$20 to North American libraries, and \$25 to libraries elsewhere, plus a \$10 fee for invoicing.

---

### *Fees:*

Effective July 1, 2002, the minimum fee will be \$20 IFM/\$30 Invoice to North American libraries, and \$25 IFM/\$35 Invoice to libraries elsewhere.

Article: minimum fee includes first 40 exposures;

Loan: minimum fee includes up to 6 volumes or reels

Exception: fees are not charged for requests from RLG SHARES participants, provided their requests come via RLIN.

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### *Response time:*

Turn around time varies. Every effort is made to retrieve the material from the shelf and process it for shipping and/or photocopy within four working days of receipt of the request.

Major non-circulating collections at Princeton:

Architecture

Art and Archaeology

Rare Books and Special Collections

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*International Lending (lending outside of North America):*

The charge for an international loan is the loan fee (\$25.00 U.S.) plus shipping charges plus \$10 US for invoicing. The normal shipping method is airmail; we can accommodate other shipping methods and carriers upon request. We accept IFLA vouchers.

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Academic year (September - May):

Monday - Friday 8:45 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time

Summer (June - August):

Monday - Friday 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Eastern Time

*General inquiries:*

Phone: 609-258-3327

E-mail: [ILSLEND@princeton.edu](mailto:ILSLEND@princeton.edu)

Mail: Interlibrary Services

Princeton University Library

One Washington Road

Princeton NJ 08544-2098

USA

Jennifer Block

Interlibrary Services Librarian

Phone: 609-258-5704  
E-mail: jblock@princeton.edu

(6) 83

Return to: Interlibrary Services Home Page

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Last Updated: 12/03/02



# REGISTERED WITH A/D.

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1572

Pradyot Kumar Sengupta,  
(Former Principal Secretary  
to the Government of West Bengal, Judicial Department)  
Secretary

Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry  
For inquiry into the alleged disappearance of  
Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Appointed by the Govt. of  
India, Ministry of Home Affairs  
'B' Block (3<sup>rd</sup> floor), 11/A Mirza Ghalib Street, Kolkata-700087

Ph : 033-252-2835, 2765/68  
Fax : 033-252-2765  
e-mail : jmcinscb@cal3.vsnl.net.in

D.O. No. JMCI/Overseas/Witnesses/2002-03/70(Vol I)/152

July 08, 2003

Sub: Correspondence on Lord Mountbatten, Gen. Mac Arthur and President Truman about or related to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose alias Chandra Bose

Dear Sri Gokhale,

The Director/Librarian of Mac Arthur Memorial Library, U.S.A. and the Director/Librarian of Public Record Office, United Kingdom were written to with the request to let the Commission know whether in their library/archives there were correspondence of Lord Mountbatten, Mac Arthur and President Truman about or related to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose alias Chandra Bose. They were requested to furnish the particulars of documents on the above subject, if any, in their library/archives and make it convenient to arrange to furnish the Commission with authenticated copies of the correspondence, if any.

In reply to the letter dated 27<sup>th</sup> May, 2003, Ms. Abi Husainy of the Research and Editorial Services Department of the National Archives of United Kingdom has informed in her letter No. PR03/0268 dated 11<sup>th</sup> June, 2003 (copy of the extract of relevant portion of the letter is enclosed) that she could not locate any reference relating to correspondence between Lord Mountbatten, Gen. Mac Arthur and President Truman on Subhas Chandra Bose. She has, however, stated in her letter that it is possible that National Archives of U.S.A. may hold information on the subject. She has also furnished the address of two (2) National Archives of U.S.A.

Now, I am directed to request you kindly to have the matter taken up at the Government level in order to ascertain whether correspondence between Lord Mountbatten, Gen. Mac Arthur and President Truman on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose alias Chandra Bose or any references to such correspondence are available in the two (2) archives named in the copy of the letter enclosed.

*Vijay Gokhale*  
An early reply will be highly appreciated.

With warm regards,

Yours

*Sincerely,*

*P. K. Sengupta*

(P.K. Sengupta)  
Secretary

*N. A. pl.*  
Encls: As above.

*Shri Gokhale*  
14/7/03  
To  
Shri Vijay Gokhale,  
Joint Secretary (CNV),  
Ministry of External Affairs,  
Government of India, South Block,  
New Delhi-110001.

*In Ser*

Our Ref: PR 03/0268

The National Archives  
Kew, Richmond, Surrey TW9 4DU  
United Kingdom  
Tel: +44 (0)20 8876 4444  
enquiry@nationalarchives.gov.uk  
www.nationalarchives.gov.uk

The National Archives, bringing together  
the Public Record Office and the  
Historical Manuscripts Commission

11 June 2003

03/0268  
S.O.  
This file not  
in the file index  
24.6.03

Mr P K Sengupta  
Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry  
B Block (Third Floor)  
11/A Mirza Ghalib Street  
Kolkata

Dear Mr Sengupta

164 Thank you for your letter of 27 May 2003.

I have checked the printed indexes to the Foreign Office: General Correspondence for references relating to the correspondence between Lord Mountbatten, General Macarthur and President Truman on Subhas Chandra Bose. I did not have any success in locating references relating to that. It is possible that the National Archives of USA may hold information on this subject. Their address is as follows

U.S national Archives and Records Administration  
700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW,  
Washington DC 20408  
USA

For postal enquiries:  
The National Archives and Records Administration  
8601 Adelphi Road  
College Park, MD 20740-6001  
USA

Website address: <http://www.archives.gov/index.html>





Dr. Subhakanta Behera  
Counsellor (Pol., Cul. & Edu.)

Phone : (202) 939-7028  
Fax : (202) 667-5231  
E-mail: [skbehera@indiangov.org](mailto:skbehera@indiangov.org)

भारतीय राजदूतावास  
वाशिंगटन, डी.सी.

(86)

## EMBASSY OF INDIA

(CHANCERY)

2107 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20008  
Tel: (202) 939-7000 • Fax: (202) 265-4351

(CONSULAR WING)

2536, Massachusetts Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20008  
Tel: (202) 939-9806 • Fax: (202) 387-6946

No. WAS/Pol/845/2/2003

August 18, 2003

Dear Mrs. Ghanashyam,

SK (Pol)

Reference your D.O. letter No. 25/4/NGO-Vol. IX of July 29, 2003 regarding the materials for Justice Mukherjee Commission of Enquiry. As requested by you, I have taken up the issue with the Princeton University Library as well as the Library of Congress.

However, earlier vide my letters of even number dated April 8 & 10, I had forwarded the materials to Shri Vijay Gokhale, former JS pertaining to correspondences between Lord Mountbatten, Gen. Mac Arthur and President Truman on Netaji Subhash Bose. Please find out from the Commission if any other material is needed so that I will again take up the matter with the concerned libraries/archives.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Dr. S.K. Behera)

Mrs. Ruchi Ghanashyam,  
Director(CNV)  
MEA, South Block,  
New Delhi

9/1 C 3/1

Copies of the letter to Princeton University Library and  
the Congress Library also sent with this letter.



(87)

भारतीय राजदूतावास  
वासिनिटन, डी० सी०

**EMBASSY OF INDIA**  
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August 18, 2003

No. WAS/Pol/845/2/2003

Ms. Mary George  
Librarian  
Princeton University Library  
Princeton, New Jersey 08544

Dear Madam,

Please refer to correspondences with the Embassy of India in Washington DC (letter No. Was/Pol/845/2/2003 dated March 25, 2003) and Justice Mukherjee Commission of Enquiry in New Delhi. I am yet to receive any response from you about the materials I had requested vide my letter of March 25, a copy of which is enclosed for your ready reference. We also came to know that your library is in possession of Elliot Ericson's article on Netaji Subhash Bose which appeared in an issue of National Republic of 1954. I will be grateful if you urgently look into the matter and make necessary arrangement to send us the requested material.

Regards,

Enclosure: as above

07 23/0

Yours sincerely,  
*Shukher*  
(Dr. S.K. Behera)  
Counsellor (Pol., Cul. & Edu.)

*of the covering letter only*  
*Com. sent. to Director (C&W) M&T also.*



88  
भारतीय राजदूतावास  
वासिंगटन, डी.सी.

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2536, Massachusetts Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20008  
Tel: (202) 939-9806 • Fax: (202) 387-6946

No. WAS/Pol/845/2/2003

March 25, 2003

The Librarian  
Princeton University Library  
Princeton, New Jersey 08544

Dear Sir/Madam,

The Government of India has set up Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry into the disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, a revered leader of India's freedom struggle. His brief bio-sketch is attached herewith. The Commission has requested us to obtain the following document which is presumably available in your library:

- Louis Fischer's communication to Mahatma Gandhi, Khurshed Naoroji, the then US President, the Prime Minister of the U.K. in regard to Netaji and India's independence and the response thereto;

The documents requested, if made available to the Justice Mukherjee Commission will facilitate establishing the circumstances under which Subhash Chandra Bose died/disappeared. I will appreciate an early reply on the matter.

Regards,

Enclosure: as above

Yours sincerely,  
  
(Dr. S.K. Behera)  
Counsellor (Pol., Cul. & Edu.)



89  
आरतीय राजदूतावास  
वासिंग्टन, डी. सी.

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Washington, D.C. 20008  
Tel: (202) 939-9806 • Fax: (202) 387-6946

August 18, 2003

No. WAS/Pol/845/2/2003

Mr. Allen W. Thrasher  
Senior Reference Librarian,  
Library of Congress  
Southern Asia Section,  
Washington D.C. 20540

Dear Mr. Thrasher,

The Government of India has set up Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry into the disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, a revered leader of India's freedom struggle. His brief bio-sketch is attached herewith. The Commission has requested us to obtain the following document which is presumably available in your library:

- A copy of Elliot Erikson's article of February 1954 published in National Republic, a monthly magazine of Fundamental Americanism.

The document requested, if made available to the Justice Mukherjee Commission will facilitate establishing the circumstances under which Subhash Chandra Bose died/disappeared. I will appreciate an early reply on the matter.

Regards,

of 2 S/C

Enclosure: as above

Yours sincerely,

*Shreher*

(Dr. S.K. Behera)  
Counsellor (Pol., Cul. & Edu.)

Copy of the Covering Letter only  
also sent to Director (CPV).

## Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

27-1997



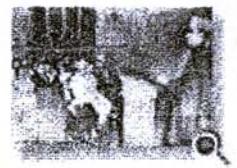
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[arts](#)  
[Arts](#)  
  
[travel](#)  
[Travel](#)  
  
[search](#)  
[Search](#)  
  
[toc](#)  
[Table of Contents](#)

### Netaji's life : Important events

1897: Born to Sri Janaki Nath Basu and Pravabati Devi in Cuttack, Orissa



1913: Stood second in the School leaving examination and took admission in Presidency college, Calcutta.



1915: Passed Intermediate examination in first division.

1916: Charged for misbehaving with British Professor, rusticated from Presidency college.



1917: Got admitted in Scottish Church college in Philosophy Honours.

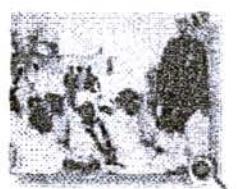
1919: Got first class in Philosophy Honours and left for England for ICS examination.



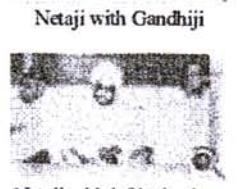
1920: Passed the then ICS examination in London with highest marks in English.

1921: He got the prestigious tripos degree of Cambridge University.

Resigned from his ICS job and came back to mother land in the same year. Formed South Calcutta Sevak Samity. Was arrested in the end of 1921 for anti British movement.



1922: Released from jail on August 1. Joined Swarajya dal under the leadership of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan in Gaya congress.



1923: Elected President of All India Youth Congress; elected Secretary of Bengal State Congress and Editor of the paper 'Forward', founded by Deshbandhu.

1924: Swarajya Dal won Calcutta Municipality election. Deshbandhu elected Mayor of Calcutta and Subhas Chandra became CEO. Arrested again in October by the British Government.

1924-27: Spent nearly three years in the Burma jail; released in May.

1925: Deshbandhu passed away.

1927: Elected General Secretary of All India Congress Committee.

1928: Formed the Volunteer organization in the Calcutta summit of Indian Congress and elected as the General Officer in Command.

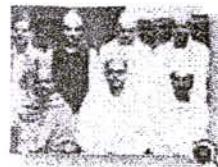
1929: Addressed the Lahore summit of Indian Congress and proposed for a parallel Government in India.

1930: Jailed in January again; elected Mayor of Calcutta Corporation from jail.

1931: Elected President of INTUC in Calcutta meeting.

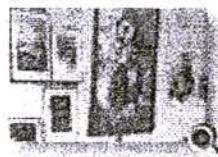
1933: Left for Europe.

1933-36: Met reputed personalities like Mussolini in Italy, Felder in Germany, D. Valera in Ireland and Roma Rolland in France.



Leftist leaders with Subhas Chandra in Calcutta, 1939

1936: Returned to India in April; arrested in Bombay.



Subhas Chandra at an art exhibition of Nandalal Bose

1936-37: Released in March and started for Europe; published 'Indian Struggle'.

1938: Elected President of Indian Congress. d President of Indian Congress; made the historic speech in Haripura convention; formed National Planning Commission. Rabindra Nath Tagore felicitated Subhas Chandra in Santiniketan.



Netaji elected leader of Azad Hind Fauz, Singapore, 1943

1939: Reelected President of Indian Congress; resigned and formed the new organization Forward Block; Rabindra Nath laid the Foundation stone of Mahajati Sadan.

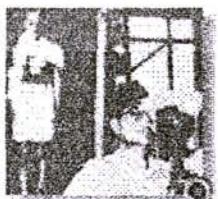


Subhas Chandra in Singapore

1940: Arrested and started fasting in the jail; released from the jail.

1941: Left home and absconded; reached Kabul and then left for Moscow; met Hitler in Berlin.

1942: Left home and made the historic speech on air from Germany; formed Indian Legion and expanded its activities.



Subhas Chandra addressing at Azad Hind Government Office, 1943

1943: Started for Japan by submarine; reached Tokyo and delivered the speech on air in Tokyo; convened the meeting of South East Asian Indian Independence League.

Formed the Azad Hind Government on October 21; visited Andaman islands in December.

1944: The Azad Hind Fauz approached the Arakan front; war breaks out near Imphal and Azad Hind took control of Kohima-Imphal; rejected the peace proposal of British Government through a speech on air; reached Tokyo to discuss with Japanese Government; addressed a massive public meeting in Kuala Lumpur.

1945: Delivered the speech on air from Sonan Radio; started for Bangkok.

Laid foundation stone for Martyrs' statues at Sonan; Hiroshima and Nagasaki destroyed by atom bomb by the Americans; Japan surrenders; Subhas left Saigon to implement his future plans.



Netaji visiting at the INA force



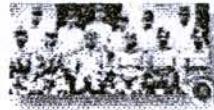
Netaji visiting at the INA force



Netaji visiting at the INA force



Netaji addressing the INA



Netaji with INA cadres in Tokyo

Netaji Subhas could not be traced after that. Some people believe that he died in a plane crash, others refuse to accept that even today.

ight ©1996 [ThemaTech](#). [Site](#) [Info](#) [Access Report](#) [Archived News](#) [Last modified on January 22, 1997.](#)

(93)

## EMBASSY OF INDIA

2107 Massachusetts Ave.,  
Washington DC - 20008.

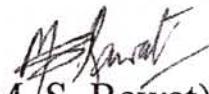
Was/Pol/845/2/2003

May 05, 2003

Mr. James W. Zobel  
Archivist  
Department of Civic Facilities  
Mac Arthur Square  
Norfolk, VA - 23510

Dear Mr. Zobel,

Thank you for sending the materials on Netaji Subash Chandra Bose. As desired by you, enclosed is cheque No.92823 Dated 4/22/03 for \$ 3.00.

  
 (M. S. Rawat)  
 Attaché (Pol)  
 05/12/03

**THE EMBASSY OF INDIA**  
 2107 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE NW  
 WASHINGTON, DC 20008  
 (202) 939-7000



92823  
 RIGGS BANK N.A.  
 EMBASSY BANKING  
 WASHINGTON, DC 20036-1147  
 15-3-540

DATE: 04/22/2003

PAY TO THE  
ORDER OF

GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR FOUNDATION  
 US Dollars Three exactly

AMOUNT: 

EMBASSY OF INDIA

#00092823# 1054000030#

07076999#

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE

## EMBASSY OF INDIA, WASHINGTON, DC

FULLY VOUCHEO CONTINGENT BILL  
STATION : WASHINGTON, DC

VOUCHER #

Official Rate of Exchange

US \$ 1.00 = Rs. 47.85

94

UO

## HEAD OF ACCOUNT

1 TELEPHONE	19 MISCELLANEOUS	1 FILM PUBLICITY
2 POSTAGE,TELEX & FAX	10 CONVEYANCE	2 BULLETINS/PUBLICATIONS
3 P&R OF STAFF CAR	11 CAR INS./FREIGHT	3 MISC.PUBLICITY/SUBS.
4 FURNITURE PURCHASE	12 DIPLOMATIC BAGS	4 TELEX/FAX/TELEPHONE
5 AIR FREIGHT	13 FURNITURE -REPAIR	5 PRESS CONFERENCE
6 BOOKS & STATIONERY	14 OFFICE EQUIP.-PURCHASE	6 PRINTING & STATIONERY
7 HOT & COLD WEATHER	15 OFFICE EQUIP.-REPAIRS	
8 LIVERIES	16 SUBSCRIPTIONS	

SUB

VOUCHER #

DESCRIPTION OF CHARGES

AMOUNT IN US \$

Pay to: GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR FOUNDATION

Towards: Shipping and photo copying

3/-

Charges for materials requested

3/-

- I certify that the expenditure included in this bill could not with due regard to the interest of the public service be avoided
- Certified, that all the articles in the voucher attached to the bill and those retained in my office have been accounted for, in the stock register as indicated in the attached note, sub-voucher.
- Certified, that the purchases billed for, have been received in good order and that these quantities are correct and their quality good, that the rates paid are not in excess of the market rates to prevent double payments.
- Competent authority has approved the expenditure.
- The expenditure is within the budget provision.

6 The checks may please be issued as under: GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR FOUNDATION

PAY \$ 3/- (Dollars Three 2 00/100)

Rs. 144/-

CHECK:

APR 22 2003

DATE :

92823

17.4.03  
Accounts Officer  
Embassy of India  
Washington, DC

Embassy of India  
Washington  
—\*—

Subject: Collection of documents/materials for  
Justice Mukherjee Commission - regarding  
disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra  
Bose. Ref FR.

Counsellor (Pol, Cul & Edu.) had sent  
letters to various libraries/ Institutions on the  
subject.

Department of Civil Facilities  
Norfolk has sent some relevant materials  
and requested payment of US \$ 3.00 (Dollar  
Three only) towards Xerox and copying of the  
documents.

If approved, we may pay the sum  
of US \$ 3.00 (Dollar Three only) to "General  
Douglas MacArthur Foundation" as indicated  
in the FR.

AB  
2/10/03

Aust  
(9/4/03)  
(P. Mohan)  
Almaka (Par)  
Couns (PCC)

Shukla  
9/4

~~Malhotra~~ 9/4/03  
HOC 11,57  
Accounts }



# City of Norfolk

Department of Civic Facilities

96

3 April 2003

Dr. S.K. Behara  
Embassy of India  
(Chancery)  
2107 Massachusetts Ave., NW  
Washington, DC 20008

Dr. Behara,

Here are the materials you requested. Total cost for Xeroxes and shipping is \$3.00.  
Please make payment to the GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR FOUNDATION.  
Let me know if you need anything else.

Sincerely,

James W. Zobel  
Archivist



(92)

भारतीय राजदूतावास  
वाशिंगटन, डी० सी०

**EMBASSY OF INDIA**  
(CHANCERY)

2107 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20008  
Tel: (202) 939-7000 • Fax: (202) 265-4351

(CONSULAR WING)  
2536, Massachusetts Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20008  
Tel: (202) 939-9806 • Fax: (202) 387-6946

No. WAS/Pol/845/2/2003

April 10, 2003

Dear Shri Gokhale,

In continuation of my earlier letters of even number dated March 25 and April 8, I am enclosing the archival materials received from the MacArthur Memorial Library, Norfolk.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Dr. S.K. Behera)

Shri Vijay Gokhale  
Joint Secretary (CNV)  
Ministry of External Affairs  
South Block, New Delhi



# City of Norfolk

Department of Civic Facilities

98

3 April 2003

Dr. S.K. Behara  
Embassy of India  
(Chancery)  
2107 Massachusetts Ave., NW  
Washington, DC 20008

Dr. Behara,

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Please make payment to the GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR FOUNDATION.  
Let me know if you need anything else.

Sincerely,

James W. Zobel  
Archivist

(99)

~~SECRET~~

OP

OPERATIONAL PRIORITY - SECRET

OPERATIONAL PRIORITY c/o NM/JM

DECLASSIFIED PER

*ges.lli of  
holmg 15/10/1945 1207*

17 OCTOBER 1945

FROM : CINCAFPAC ADV

TO : SACSEA



REFERENCE YOUR THREE FIVE OF ONE ONE OCTOBER TO (SA: 53440) MISTER SHIGEMITSU IS STILL ALIVE BUT IS PHYSICALLY UNABLE TO MAKE THE TRIP TO DELHI AT THIS TIME TO MISTER MATSUMOTO CMA VICE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS FROM NOVEMBER ONE NINE FOUR TWO TO OCTOBER ONE NINE FOUR FOUR AND MISTER SAWADA CMA VICE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS FROM OCTOBER ONE NINE FOUR FOUR TO MAY ONE NINE FOUR FIVE CMA ARE AVAILABLE TO THEM WOULD PROBABLY BE THE BEST SUBSTITUTES FOR MISTER SHIGEMITSU TO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE HAVE SUGGESTED THAT THIS TRIP IS POSSIBLY IN CONNECTION WITH RELATIONSHIPS WITH CHANDRA BOSE TO FURTHER THAT THE INDIAN ARMY AFFAIRS IN CONNECTION WITH CHANDRA BOSE ACTIVITIES WERE HANDLED BY THE IMPERIAL GENERAL HEADQUARTERS TO MISTER MACHIDA CMA WHO WAS JAPANESE MINISTER TO CHANDRA BOSE CMA IS NOT SUPPOSED TO BE IN SAIGON OR BANGKOK TO HE WOULD PROBABLY HAVE MOST INTIMATE KNOWLEDGE OF ANY MATTERS HANDLED BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AND CHANDRA BOSE TO THE TWO VICE MINISTERS WILL BE SENT TO DELHI IF YOU SO DESIRE TO WILL AWAIT

~~DO NOT RETURN COPY~~

100  
FURTHER WORD FROM YOU

~~SECRET~~

OFFICIAL:

H. W. ALLEN  
Colonel, A.G.B.,  
Asst Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION

6/3 (2)  
Legal Section  
G-2  
GID  
British Staff Section



435 - 11 Oct 45

~~SECRET~~

COPY

~~SECRET~~

OPERATIONAL PRIORITY

COPY

(101)

11 October 1945

TO : SCAP, R, ALFSEA C IN C INDIA  
FROM: SACSEA  
NR : 435

DECLASSIFIED PER EO 11652

Joint trial by General Court Martial of 3 officers of the Indian Army commences in Delhi 5 November. These charged with traitorous conduct and murder and or brutal treatment.

CINC INDIA has asked whether Mr Mamoru Shigam Itsu, Foreign Minister, is still alive or a senior member of the Japanese Foreign Office who could give information regarding Indian affairs could be made available as witness. He would be witness for the defence but in view of importance of trial and publicity being given to it by many political leaders in India request such official be made available if reasonably possible.

Grateful you signal soonest whether witness can be sent and if so proposals regarding his despatch.

No Sig

TOO : 101425 Z  
MCN : YFA 26

DISTRIBUTION:

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COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
CHIEF OF STAFF  
G-2  
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BRITISH STAFF SECTION



OPERATIONAL PRIORITY

~~SECRET~~

7649

COPY

COPY

URGENT

(102)

CC HBW/vhl

15 AUGUST 1945

from: CINCAFPAC  
TO : WARCOS



PERSONAL FOR PRESIDENT TRUMAN FROM GENERAL MACARTHUR PD ITEM AM  
DEEPLY GRATEFUL FOR THE CONFIDENCE YOU HAVE SO GENEROUSLY BESTOWED UPON ME  
IN MY APPOINTMENT AS SUPREME COMMANDER PD THE ENTIRE EASTERN WORLD IS  
INEPRESSIBLY THRILLED AND STIRRED BY THE EARLY TERMINATION OF THE WAR PD  
ITEM SHALL DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO CAPITALIZE THIS SITUATION ALONG THE  
MAGNIFICENTLY CONSTRUCTIVE LINES YOU HAVE CONCEIVED FOR THE PEACE OF THE  
WORLD

OFFICIAL

General MacArthur  
Commander in Chief, U.S. Army  
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:  
CINC  
C/S ✓

INFORMATION COPY

C/S

THIS IS AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE  
ALL COPIES MADE AS ARE ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY  
MUST BE MAINTAINED CONSISTENT WITH ITS CLASSIFICATION

INDEXED BY MAILING MACHINE

RECEIVED

WD 1135

100 F "War Dept 21 110

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, U. S. ARMY FORCES PACIFIC  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE  
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

103

# INCOMING MESSAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
OPERATIONAL PRIORITY

26 August 1945

TO : CINCAFPAC (MACARTHUR)  
FROM : WASHINGTON (THE PRESIDENT)  
NR : 340 25th

Now that the Japanese have surrendered, I am very anxious to proceed on a program of help in reconstruction in the Philippine Islands.

It is my present intention to name a high commissioner to the Philippines to serve until Independence day, and I will appreciate very much your comments by telegraph on this policy.

A high Commissioner could keep me advised of all the civilian needs from time to time and could be an authoritative liaison with the Congress in passing the necessary legislation.

Harry S Truman

TOO: 260003 I

MON: SE 60/25

DISTRIBUTION:

COMMANDER -in- CHIEF ✓

CHIEF OF STAFF



DECLASSIFIED PER E01652  
TAG 710574

OPERATIONAL PRIORITY  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

17916

COPY NO.

1

104

26 Aug 45  
CC: appr

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
CINCAFPAC

260333

WARCOS - OPERATIONAL PRIORITY

FOR PRESIDENT TRUMAN FROM GENERAL MACARTHUR PD ( C-36 852 )

ITEM AM IN ENTIRE ACCORD WITH THE POLICY ENUNCIATED IN YOUR THREE  
FOUR NOUGHT

OFFICIAL:



B. M. FITCH,  
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,  
Adjutant General.

Distribution:

cc (1)  
c/s (1)

Reproduced Unclassified  
Order Sec Army  
By TAG, per 720574

The making of an exact copy of this message is forbidden.  
Only such extracts as are absolutely necessary will be  
made and marked consistent with its classification.

CinC

RETURN COPY

105  
IN CLEAR  
URGENT

cc HSW/ML

15 AUGUST 1945

150235

FROM: CINCAFPAC

TO : MARSHALS

PERSONAL FOR PRESIDENT TRUMAN FROM GENERAL MACARTHUR TO ITEM AM  
DEEPLY GRATEFUL FOR THE CONFIDENCE YOU HAVE SO GENEROUSLY RESTORED UPON ME  
IN MY APPOINTMENT AS SUPREME COMMANDER TO THE ENTIRE EASTERN WORLD IS  
IMMEASURABLY TIRELESS AND STIRRED BY THE EARLY TERMINATION OF THE WAR TO  
ITEM SHALL DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO CAPITALIZE THIS SITUATION ALONG THE  
MAGNIFICENTLY CONSTRUCTIVE LINES YOU HAVE CONCEIVED FOR THE PEACE OF THE  
WORLD

OFFICIAL:

E. H. PITCH,  
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,  
Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION:

Gen  
C/S



122

IN CLEAR

INFORMATION COPIED

TRUMAN, HARRY S.

CJC  
-W-

106

14 August 1945

DIRECTIVE TO THE  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

In accordance with the agreement among the Governments of the United States, Chinese Republic, United Kingdom, and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to designate a Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for the purpose of enforcing the surrender of Japan, you are hereby designated as the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

You will require the issuance of a proclamation signed by the Emperor authorizing his representatives to sign the instrument of surrender. The proclamation to be signed should be substantially in the form appended hereto. You will take the necessary steps to require and receive from the duly authorized representatives of the Japanese Emperor, the Japanese Government, and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters the signed instrument of surrender. The text of the instrument of surrender is appended hereto. You will accept the surrender for the four Governments concerned and in the interests of the other United Nations at war with Japan.

I have asked the heads of state of China, Great Britain and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics each to designate a representative who may be present with you at the time and place of surrender. I have designated Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz to be present as the United States representative for this purpose. As soon as I have received the other designations you will be advised. You will make the appropriate arrangements.

Having accepted the general surrender of Japanese armed forces, you will require the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters to issue general orders which will instruct Japanese commanders wherever situated as to the mechanics of surrender and other details effectuating the surrender. You will effect any necessary coordination of arrangements with the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters with regard to the surrenders to the Allied Commanders concerned of Japanese armed forces abroad.

From the moment of surrender, the authority of the Emperor and Japanese Government to rule the state will be subject to you and you will take such steps as you deem proper to effectuate the surrender terms.

You will exercise supreme command over all land, sea and air forces which may be allocated for enforcement in Japan of the surrender terms by the Allied Powers concerned.

Your appointment as Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers is effective upon receipt of this directive.

07  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

10 August 1945.

Dear General:

This will introduce His Excellency, The Most Reverend Francis J. Spellman, Archbishop of New York and Military Vicar of the Armed Forces.

He is on an important mission, having to do with the welfare of our troops. I will appreciate your extending every courtesy to Archbishop Spellman while he is in your theatre.

Sincerely yours,



General Douglas MacArthur,  
Commander-in-Chief,  
U. S. Army Forces in the Pacific,  
APO 500, San Francisco, California.

[Aug. 10 - 1945, Series 1]

TRUMAN, HARRY S.



WIS/POC/845/2/03

(108)

Embassy of India  
Washington

Subject: Collection of documents/materials for  
Justice Buckley Commission - regarding  
disappearance of Helajit Subhash Chandra  
Bose. Ref FR.

Counselor (Pol, Cul & Edu.) had sent  
letters to various libraries/institutions on the  
subject.

Department of Civil Facilities  
Norfolk has sent some relevant materials  
and requested payment of US \$ 3.00 (Dollars  
Three only) towards Xerox and shipping of the  
documents.

If approved, we may pay the sum  
of US \$ 3.00 (Dollars Three only) to "General  
Douglas MacArthur Foundation" as indicated  
in the FR.

*Rush*  
9/4/03  
J. Mohan  
Alka (PDC)  
Coms (PCE)

*General*  
9/4/03

109  
Dr. Subhakanta Behera  
Counsellor (Cul., Pol. & Edu.)



EMBASSY OF INDIA  
(CHANCERY)  
2107 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20008  
Tel: (202) 939-7028 • Fax: (202) 667-5231

845/21 m/s

No. WAS/Pol/845/2/2003

April 8, 2003

Dear Shri Gokhale,

In continuation of my earlier letter of even number dated March 25, I am enclosing the copies of communication between President Truman and General MacArthur received from the Truman Library. Also sent herewith is the forwarding letter from the Archivist of the Library. Perhaps the Truman Library is not aware that we have already contacted the National Archives in Maryland for obtaining the documents in question.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Dr. S.K. Behera)

Shri Vijay Gokhale  
Joint Secretary (CNV)  
Ministry of External Affairs  
South Block, New Delhi

g  
w



# Harry S. Truman Library

500 West U.S. Highway 24 Independence MO 64050-1798

110

March 31, 2003

Dr. S.K. Behera, Counsellor (Pol., Cul. & Edu.)  
Embassy of India (Chancery)  
2107 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20008

Dear Dr. Behera:

Thank you for your letter of March 25. I am sending you copies of communications between President Truman and General Mac Arthur for the period August 17 to 31, 1945. The first communication between MacArthur and Truman deals with the former's appointment as Supreme Commander Far East at the end of World War II and the latter has to do with the formal surrender of the Japanese onboard the U.S.S Missouri. I could not find any more Truman-MacArthur communication for this time period. You might contact Wil Mahoney or Ken Schlessinger at the National Archives if you have not already done so. You may write to the National Archives and Records Administration, Wil Mahoney or Ken Schlessinger, Room 2400, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740-6001. Their telephone numbers are (301)837-1934 and (301)837-2957. You may also contact them by e-mail at [wil.mahoney@nara.gov](mailto:wil.mahoney@nara.gov) and [ken.schlessinger@nara.gov](mailto:ken.schlessinger@nara.gov). You might also contact the MacArthur Memorial Library which is located in Norfolk, Virginia, but I do not have the complete address.

Sincerely,

Dennis E. Bilger  
Archivist

Pl. forward the  
original to SS(CW)  
SMB  
6/1/01

PA

TELEGRAM

584

The White House  
Washington

August 17, 1945

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur #  
Commander in Chief  
U. S. Army Forces in the Pacific  
Manila  
Philippine Islands

MY HEARTFELT THANKS FOR THE PLEDGE OF FAITH WHICH  
YOU GAVE IN YOUR MESSAGE OF AUGUST FIFTEENTH AS YOU ASSUMED  
THE DUTIES OF THE ONEROUS TASK I HAVE ASSIGNED TO YOU. I HAVE  
FULL CONFIDENCE THAT YOU WILL WORK WITH EVERY RESOURCE AT YOUR  
COMMAND TO BRING INTO THIS TROUBLED WORLD A LASTING PEACE BASED  
UPON JUSTICE AND RIGHTEOUSNESS.

x324

HARRY S. TRUMAN

x197

TEGRAM

The White House  
Washington

WAR2 AUGUST 15, 1945

THE PRESIDENT

I AM DEEPLY GRATEFUL FOR THE CONFIDENCE YOU HAVE SO GENEROUSLY BESTOWED UPON ME IN MY APPOINTMENT AS SUPREME COMMANDER. THE ENTIRE EASTERN WORLD IS INEXPRESSIBLY THRILLED AND STIRRED BY THE EARLY TERMINATION OF THE WAR. I SHALL DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO CAPITALIZE THIS SITUATION ALONG THE MAGNIFICENTLY CONSTRUCTIVE LINES YOU HAVE CONCEIVED FOR THE PEACE OF THE WORLD.

GENERAL MACARTHUR

REC'D. 8/15/45  
1:32 AM



113  
1 September 1945

War

RESTRICTED

FROM: GENERAL MACARTHUR *x584*  
TO : WAR DEPARTMENT *x15*

NR : CA 51558

Filed 010243Z

Arrangements in general accordance with your  
342 have been made. As reported in my CA 51555 the  
ceremony will go on the air at 1030 <sup>left ~</sup> I on the second.  
It will be impracticable after the President's address  
to switch the broadcast back to the MISSOURI for  
speeches by General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz. As  
previously directed they will be made on later broad-  
casts.

*x696*

*x197*

*x190-71*

*x136-A*

114  
DECLASSIFIED

Authority F.O. 10501

1 September 1945

RESTRICTED

FROM: GENERAL MACARTHUR  
TO : THE WAR DEPARTMENT  
NR : CA 51603

Reference your 342 and my C 51558 arrangements have now been made for short addresses by MacArthur and Nimitz to follow immediately the address of the President.

RECD: 011249Z



WAR DEPARTMENT  
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER  
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

卷之三

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) et al.

CSD letter, May 3, 1922

By ~~NET-HL~~, NARS Date 2-4-76

From: Commander in Chief, Army Forces, Pacific Advanced  
Tokyo, Japan

To: War Department

112-9 CA 53555

From CHICAPPAC Adv to MARCOB, CA 51555.

Arrangements made for completion of surrender ceremony on Missouri at 1030I September 2nd.

Radio broadcast, press dispatches and all publicity released simultaneously here beginning at that hour.

Envi

ACTION: OPI

INFO : JO/S  
Adm Leahy  
CG AAF  
OPD (for  
C-2  
Adm King  
Adm McCleary  
BPN  
C. of S



OM-EE-230 (1 Sep 65) DEC 010122Z Jan

CONTINUATION

COPY NO.

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN

116  
DECLASSIFIED

Authority E.O. 10501

30 August 1945

RESTRICTED  
COPY

FROM: ADMIRAL LEAHY <sup>\*444</sup>  
TO : THE WAR DEPARTMENT  
NR : 342 Filed 3014022

The President directs that the following message be sent:  
FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT TO GENERAL MACARTHUR.

The President hopes that the signing of the Japanese surrender will be arranged so that it will be concluded at about 10:00 p.m. Washington time (E.W.T.). He has approved the following procedure recommended by the United States networks:

1. A radio pickup from the USS MISSOURI, giving a simple direct description of the actual signing ceremonies, with announcement of the name of each participant as he signs. At the close the announcer would say that the surrender had been completed and add "We take you now to the White House in Washington."

2. The President will then immediately address the nation.

3. At the end of the President's remarks the broadcast will be switched back to the USS MISSOURI for remarks by General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz.

The President hopes that the time for the surrender ceremony will be fixed as far in advance as possible so that the radio companies may have ample time for their arrangements and for advertising the broadcast.

No. WAS/Pol/845/2/2003

March 25, 2003

The Librarian  
Harry S. Truman Library  
500 West US Highway 24  
Independence, MO 64050-1798

Dear Sir/Madam,

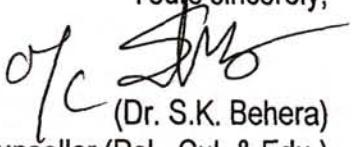
The Government of India has set up Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry into the disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, a revered leader of India's freedom struggle. His brief bio-sketch is attached herewith. The Commission has requested us to obtain the following document which is presumably available in your library:

- Communication from General McArthur to the US President Truman from 17<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> August 1945;

The documents requested, if made available to the Justice Mukherjee Commission will facilitate establishing the circumstances under which Subhash Chandra Bose died/disappeared. I will appreciate an early reply on the matter.

Regards,

Enclosure: as above

Yours sincerely,  
  
(Dr. S.K. Behera)  
Counsellor (Pol., Cul. & Edu.)



मार्तीय राजदूतावास  
वार्षिकटन, डी० स्ट्री०

118  
**EMBASSY OF INDIA**  
(CHANCERY)

2107 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20008  
Tel: (202) 939-7000 • Fax: (202) 265-4351

(CONSULAR WING)  
2536, Massachusetts Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20008  
Tel: (202) 939-9806 • Fax: (202) 387-6946

No. WAS/Pol/845/2/2003

March 25, 2003

The Librarian  
MacArthur Memorial Library  
MacArthur Square  
Norfolk, VA 23510

Dear Sir/Madam,

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- Communication between McArthur and Lord Mountbatten relating to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose;
- Communication from General McArthur to the US President Truman from 17<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> August 1945;

The documents requested, if made available to the Justice Mukherjee Commission will facilitate establishing the circumstances under which Subhash Chandra Bose died/disappeared. I will appreciate an early reply on the matter.

Regards,

Encl. As above

Yours sincerely,  
  
(Dr. S.K. Behera)  
Counsellor (Pol., Cul. & Edu.)



(119)

भारतीय राजदूतावास  
वाशिंगटन, डी.सी. सौ०

**EMBASSY OF INDIA**  
(CHANCERY)

2107 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20008  
Tel: (202) 939-7000 • Fax: (202) 265-4351

(CONSULAR WING)  
2536, Massachusetts Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20008  
Tel: (202) 939-9806 • Fax: (202) 387-6946

No. WAS/Pol/845/2/2003

March 25, 2003

The Librarian ~  
Princeton University Library  
Princeton, New Jersey 08544

Dear Sir/Madam,

The Government of India has set up Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry into the disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, a revered leader of India's freedom struggle. His brief bio-sketch is attached herewith. The Commission has requested us to obtain the following document which is presumably available in your library:

- Louis Fischer's communication to Mahatma Gandhi, Khurshed Naoroji, the then US President, the Prime Minister of the U.K. in regard to Netaji and India's independence and the response thereto;

The documents requested, if made available to the Justice Mukherjee Commission will facilitate establishing the circumstances under which Subhash Chandra Bose died/disappeared. I will appreciate an early reply on the matter.

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120  
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वासिंगटन, डी.सी.

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No. WAS/Pol/845/2/2003

March 25, 2003

The Librarian  
MacArthur Memorial Library  
MacArthur Square  
Norfolk, VA 23510

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Regards,

Encl. As above

9

Yours sincerely,  
*Shrehera*  
(Dr. S.K. Behera)  
Counsellor (Pol., Cul. & Edu.)



121  
आरतीय राजदूतावास  
वाशिंगटन, डी.सी. सी.

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Regards,

Encl. As above

*Am*

Yours sincerely,  
*Shrehera*  
(Dr. S.K. Behera)  
Counsellor (Pol., Cul. & Edu.)

122  
Dr. Subhakanta Behera  
Counsellor (Cul., Pol. & Edu.)



EMBASSY OF INDIA  
(CHANCERY)  
2107 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20008  
Tel: (202) 939-7028 • Fax: (202) 667-5231

No. WAS/Pol/845/2/2003

March 25, 2003

Dear Shri Gokhale,

Please refer to your letter No. 25/4/NGO-Vol.VIII dated January 31, 2003 addressed to DCM on Justice Mukherjee Commission.

I had taken up the matter with the National Archives of USA and Records Administration, Maryland. On the information sought by us, they have given the detailed comments and I am forwarding herewith their letter including a US Army intelligence report dated 11 October 1945.

As suggested by the National Archives, I will be separately writing to other libraries and archives for the materials on Netaji. However, you may like to ask our High Commission in London to pursue with the Public Record Office in Richmond for the material that is indicated by the letter from the National Archives.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Subhakanta Behera".

(Dr. S.K. Behera)

Shri Vijay Gokhale  
Joint Secretary (CNV)  
Ministry of External Affairs  
South Block, New Delhi

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Vijay Gokhale".

Encl. As above



# National Archives and Records Administration

123  
8601 Adelphi Road  
College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

March 13, 2003

S. K. Behera  
Counsellor  
Embassy of India  
(Chancery)  
2107 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.  
Washington, DC 20008

Dear Dr. Behera:

I am responding to your letter to Ms. Patrice Murray of March 10, 2003, regarding Subas Chandra Bose and the records at the National Archives and Records Administration at College Park, Maryland.

We could not locate any communications of General MacArthur with Lord Mountbatten and President Truman regarding Mr. Bose. It is possible that the Truman Presidential Library, the MacArthur Memorial Library, and the British Public Record Office would have copies of the correspondence you requested. Their addresses are:

MacArthur Memorial Library  
MacArthur Square  
Norfolk, VA 23510

Harry S. Truman Library  
500 West U.S. Highway 24  
Independence, MO 64050-1798

Public Record Office,  
Kew  
Richmond, Surrey  
TW9 4DU  
United Kingdom

We also could not locate a U.S. Navy intelligence report regarding Bose's activities from August 17 to 25, 1945. We did, however, locate a U.S. Army intelligence report indicating that he died at approximately 9pm on August 18, 1945; that he was cremated on August 22 or 23, 1945; and that the remains arrived in Tokyo, Japan on September 6, 1945. We are enclosing a copy of this report which is File Number 211203 of the Formerly Security-Classified Numerical Series of

Intelligence Documents ("ID File") June 1944-1955 (Entry 85A), Records of the Administrative Division of the Army Chief of Staff, Intelligence (G-2). These records are part of the Records of the Army Staff (Record Group 319) and were declassified in fiscal year 1974.

You will need to contact Princeton University for archival records they have and the Library of Congress and some other large library for the 1954 article that appeared in the magazine *National Republic*.

For Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) records regarding Mr. Bose you will need to contact that agency at:

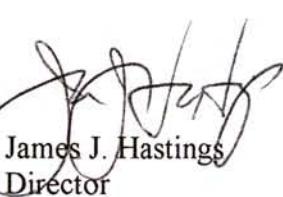
Information and Privacy Coordinator,  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington, D.C. 20505.

The records of the Central Intelligence Agency's predecessors, the Office of Strategic Services (1942-1945) and the Strategic Services Unit (1945-1946) are held by the National Archives. We have several indexes to these records that you or your representative(s) and/or the Justice Mukerjee Commission are welcome to use to identify records relating to Mr. Bose.

There are similar indexes to the Formerly Security-Classified Numerical Series of Intelligence Documents ("ID File") June 1944-1955 (Entry 85A) referenced above, as well as other military and naval intelligence records. There are undoubtedly records related to Mr. Bose in the records of the American Embassy and Consulates in India and a check of the indexes of the Central File of the General Records of Department of State (Record Group 59) indicates 7 references to him for the 1940-1949 period.

We are willing to assist the Indian Government identify records to use in our research room, but we are unable to undertake the research ourselves. For information about doing research at the National Archives, including hours, location, and procedures, please see the Research Room section of our agency's website: [www.archives.gov](http://www.archives.gov). Additionally, I have ask Dr. Greg Bradsher on my staff to answer any questions you may have regarding records and research at the National Archives. He may be reached on 301-837-1535.

Sincerely,



James J. Hastings

Director

Textual Archives Services Division

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

0211203

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

(125)

AG 201 Bose (16 Sep 45)GB

11 October 1945

SUBJECT: Death of Subhas Chandra Bose

TO : Chief of Staff, War Department, Washington, 25, D. C.  
(Attn: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2)

1. Reference is made to War Department radio W 65374 of 18 September regarding the death of Indian Puppet Leader, Chandra Bose, and reply thereto by this headquarters in radio ZAX 5634 of 19 September.

2. Bose's former deputy Chief of Staff and Aide de Camp, Rahman Khan, who survived the airplane accident, was interrogated in Tokyo. A resume is transmitted herewith as Inclosure 1.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

*H. W. Allen*  
H. W. ALLEN,  
Colonel, A. G. D.,  
Asst Adjutant General.

FILE  
INTELLIGENCE LIBRARY  
5-AUG-1945  
INTELLIGENCE LIBRARY

1 Incl:  
S/I, Subj: As Above.

MIS 211203(SSC) 213  
\*Polec 2  
Route  
WW  
Lib  
ONI 1

Incl: Polec 1  
Route  
WW  
Lib  
ONI 1

RECD BY

6 NOV 1945

LIBRARY FILE COPY  
Must be forwarded to  
Intelligence Library  
Within 48 Hours.

Intelligence Library  
Records forwarded to  
Intelligence Library  
35th Inf Regt HQ

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 1 -

REF ID: A642546  
Authority NNA 745 076  
By (B) REC'D 6 NOV 1945

"ID FILE" ENTRY 85A  
RECORDS OF THE ARMY STAFF, RG 319

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

0211203

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
441st Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment

(126)

ADVANCE ECHELON  
APO 500  
29 September 1945

SUBJECT: Death of Subhas Chandra Bose

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

The following information concerning the circumstances of the death of Subhas Chandra Bose, head of the Indian National Army, was obtained on 24 September 1945, through interview of Habib ur Rahman Khan, former Deputy Chief of Staff and Aide to Camp to Bose, at the Tokyo residence of Rama Murti, head of the Indian Independence League:

Rahman held the rank of Colonel and was the Deputy Chief of Staff under Chief of Staff, Major General J. X. Ehonsle. He was also the Aide de Camp to Bose, with headquarters in Singapore, China. Rahman revealed that on 16 August 1945 he accompanied Bose on a proposed trip to Tokyo, Japan, to negotiate with the Japanese Government as to the disposition of the India National Army, but the plane in which they were riding crashed and Bose was killed. The following is the itinerary described by Rahman:

16 August 1945

1030 Departed Singapore  
1530 Arrived Bangkok - Remained overnight

17 August 1945

0800 Departed Bangkok  
1100 Arrived Saigon - Changed planes  
1700 Departed Saigon  
1945 Arrived Tourane, French Indo China  
Remained overnight

18 August 1945

0700 Departed Tourane  
1400 Arrived Taihoku - ate lunch  
1435 Departed Taihoku - plane crashed

According to Rahman, the plane had not gained much altitude after the take-off from Taihoku, when he heard a

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

211203-1

## SUMMARY OF INFORMATION - Subhas Chandra Bose      Continued

(127)

terrific explosion and felt the plane vibrating violently. He later learned that the plane had lost the propeller from its port engine and was out of control. The pilot made an effort to land but was unable to regain control and the plane crashed at the end of the airfield. Rahman stated that he was not rendered unconscious and noticed immediately after the crash that the interior of the plane broke into flame at the nose and tail. Due to the terrific crash, the canopy overhead was broken and it was through this opening that those not too seriously injured or instantly killed escaped from the burning plane. He revealed that he had no knowledge of how Bose escaped or was removed from the plane. He stated that upon alighting from the plane he noticed his own coat afire. He removed it immediately and then saw Bose lying by the plane with his clothing aflame, whereupon Rahman went to the aid of Bose and removed his burning clothing. He added that the seat Bose occupied in the aircraft was beside a petrol tank and at the time of the crash the tank exploded, spreading the burning fuel on Bose's clothing.

It was at this time that vehicles from the airfield came to the crash and removed all persons to the Japanese Military Hospital (Rikugun Biychin) in Taihoku where they received medical treatment. It was later determined that Bose received serious injuries about the head and neck in addition to his severe burns. Rahman received two lacerations on his head, one on his right leg and burns on his hands, arms, and face. According to Rahman, Bose recovered sufficiently to carry on a conversation and complained of the pain in his head and asked him to request that the medical authorities check his blood pressure. Rahman declared that at approximately 2100, 16 August 1945, Bose died of the injuries received in the plane crash. Those present at the time of his death, in addition to the medical authorities, were Rahman and (FNU) Nakamura of the Japanese Foreign Office in Taihoku. Other passengers in the plane, as named by Rahman, were Lt Gen. Shudei, Lt Col Sakai, 5 or 6 other Japanese officers and the crew.

On 20 August 1945, Bose was removed from the hospital and his remains were placed in a box provided by the Japanese. Rahman requested the remains be flown to Singapore or to Tokyo. Major (FNU) Nagatome, a Japanese Staff Officer with headquarters in Taihoku, informed Rahman on 21 August 1945, that it would be impossible to transport the remains by air due to the size of the box in which Bose was placed. Major Nagatome suggested to Rahman at that time that the body be cremated and Rahman, after careful consideration, agreed.

## SUMMARY OF INFORMATION - Subhas Chandra Bose

Continued

(128)

On 22 August 1945, the body was admitted to the hospital crematory and on 23 August 1945, the ashes were removed by Nakamura and Major Nakatome.

Rahman advised that on 31 August 1945, he was removed to the Japanese Army Hospital at Hukto, Formosa. On 4 September 1945, he accompanied the ashes of Bose to Gifu, Honshu, Japan, from where he traveled by rail to Tokyo, arriving on 6 September 1945. Rahman was met by 2d Lt (FNU) Hasegawa, a Japanese representative of the General Staff, who took him to Mr. Rama Murti's residence. Due to the crowded conditions, Rahman moved to the residence of Mrs. A. M. Sahay, Kamionikubo, 1 chome #103, Tokyo, where he remained for five or six days. Arrangements were made for him to remain with Mr. Rama Murti until such time as his residence could be prepared for occupancy.

The ashes of Bose were delivered to Rama Murti who retained them until 13 September 1945, at which time prayers were held and the ashes placed in the Renkogi Temple. The services were attended by numerous Indian Nationals in Tokyo.

According to Rahman, photos were taken at the scene of the crash and also at the hospital after the death of Bose. The photos are at present in possession of the "Japanese War Office" in Tokyo.

Rahman further added that he was questioned by Lt Hasegawa relative to the death of Mr. Bose some time between 7 and 10 September 1945.

At the time of departure from Singapore, Bose carried with him four pieces of luggage and one briefcase which contained personal effects and official correspondence. At Saigon, he was forced to leave one of the pieces because of the overload on the aircraft, whereupon he rearranged his luggage and disposed of portions of his personal clothing. Mr. Bose's personal effects and the official correspondence were destroyed at the time of the accident.

## Previous Distribution:

- 1 - CO 308th CIC Det
- 1 - CO 211th CIC Det

## Distribution:

- 3 - G-2, GHQ, AFPAC
- 1 - OCCTO, GHQ, AFPAC
- 2 - File

## Evaluation

... of source    ... of information

D

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भारतीय राजदूतावास  
वाशिंगटन, डी.सी.

(129)

**EMBASSY OF INDIA**  
(CHANCERY)

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Washington, D.C. 20008  
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Washington, D.C. 20008  
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No.Was/Pol/102/2/02

October 14, 2002

The Embassy of India presents its compliments to the Department of State of the Government of United States of America and has the honour to state that the Government of India has set up a Commission of Inquiry into the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose (Date of Birth – January 23, 1897) a revered leader of India's freedom struggle. Netaji Subhas Chandra disappeared in mysterious circumstances in 1945. (A brief bio-sketch is attached). The Government of India has the honour to seek assistance of the Department of State in obtaining any documents on Netaji for the period August 1945 onwards which may in possession of US archival depositories. Such information would be highly valuable to the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry in discharge of its assigned mandate. The Department of State may like to seek assistance of the National Archives and Record Administration, Maryland and other archival depositories in the United States of America considered appropriate, in locating documents on Netaji for the stated period and forwarding them to the Embassy. Considering the time bound nature of the inquiry an early response to at least confirm the existence or otherwise of such documents will be greatly appreciated.

...2/-

The Embassy of India avails itself of this opportunity to renew to Department of State of the Government of United States of America the assurances of its highest consideration.

Department of State  
Government of the United States of America  
Washington, D.C.  
(Attn. Mr. Ted Andrews)  
Country Officer (India)

Encls: As above

✓ Copy for information to: Joint Secretary (USC), MEA, ND with reference to his fax dated 9.10.2002 on the subject.

~~X~~  
(Sunil Jain)  
Minister

# Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

7-1997



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[Arts](#)

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[Table of Contents](#)

## Netaji's life : Important events

**1897:** Born to Sri Janaki Nath Basu and Pravabati Devi in Cuttack, Orissa



Netaji in his youth

**1913:** Stood second in the School leaving examination and took admission in Presidency college, Calcutta.



Netaji addressing a meeting in Berlin

**1915:** Passed Intermediate examination in first division.

**1916:** Charged for misbehaving with British Professor, rusticated from Presidency college.

**1917:** Got admitted in Scottish Church college in Philosophy Honours.

**1919:** Got first class in Philosophy Honours and left for England for ICS examination.

**1920:** Passed the then ICS examination in London with highest marks in English.

**1921:** He got the prestigious tripos degree of Cambridge University.

Resigned from his ICS job and came back to mother land in the same year. Formed South Calcutta Sevak Samity. Was arrested in the end of 1921 for anti British movement.



Netaji with Congress leaders in Calcutta

**1922:** Released from jail on August 1. Joined Swarajya dal under the leadership of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan in Gaya congress.

**1923:** Elected President of All India Youth Congress; elected Secretary of Bengal State Congress and Editor of the paper 'Forward', founded by Deshbandhu.



Congress President Subhas Chandra at Haripura Congress (1938)

**1924:** Swarajya Dal won Calcutta Municipality election. Deshbandhu elected Mayor of Calcutta and Subhas Chandra became CEO. Arrested again in October by the British Government.



Netaji with Gandhiji

**1924-27:** Spent nearly three years in the Burma jail; released in May.

**1925:** Deshbandhu passed away.

**1927:** Elected General Secretary of All India Congress Committee.

**1928:** Formed the Volunteer organization in the Calcutta summit of Indian Congress and elected as the General Officer in Command.



Netaji with leftist leaders (1938)

**1929:** Addressed the Lahore summit of Indian Congress and proposed for a parallel Government in India.

**1930:** Jailed in January again; elected Mayor of Calcutta Corporation from jail.

**1931:** Elected President of INTUC in Calcutta meeting.

**1933:** Left for Europe.

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1933-36: Met reputed personalities like Mussolini in Italy, Felder in Germany, D. Valera in Ireland and Roma Rolland in France.



Leftist leaders with Subhas Chandra in Calcutta, 1939

1936: Returned to India in April; arrested in Bombay.



Subhas Chandra at an art exhibition of Nandalal Bose

1936-37: Released in March and started for Europe; published 'Indian Struggle'.

1938: Elected President of Indian Congress. d President of Indian Congress; made the historic speech in Haripura convention; formed National Planning Commission. Rabindra Nath Tagore felicitated Subhas Chandra in Santiniketan.



Netaji elected leader of Azad Hind Fauz, Singapore, 1943

1939: Reelected President of Indian Congress; resigned and formed the new organization Forward Block; Rabindra Nath laid the Foundation stone of Mahajati Sadan.



Subhas Chandra in Singapore

1940: Arrested and started fasting in the jail; released from the jail.



Subhas Chandra addressing at Azad Hind Government Office, 1943

1941: Left home and absconded; reached Kabul and then left for Moscow; met Hitler in Berlin.

1942: Left home and made the historic speech on air from Germany; formed Indian Legion and expanded its activities.

1943: Started for Japan by submarine; reached Tokyo and delivered the speech on air in Tokyo; convened the meeting of South East Asian Indian Independence League.

Formed the Azad Hind Government on October 21; visited Andaman islands in December.

1944: The Azad Hind Fauz approached the Arakan front; war breaks out near Imphal and Azad Hind took control of Kohima-Imphal; rejected the peace proposal of British Government through a speech on air; reached Tokyo to discuss with Japanese Government; addressed a massive public meeting in Kuala Lumpur.

1945: Delivered the speech on air from Sonan Radio; started for Bangkok.

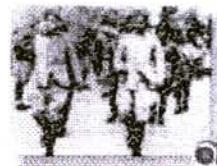
Laid foundation stone for Martyrs' statues at Sonan; Hiroshima and Nagasaki destroyed by atom bomb by the Americans; Japan surrenders; Subhas left Saigon to implement his future plans.



Netaji visiting at the INA force



Netaji visiting at the INA force



Netaji visiting at the INA force



Netaji addressing the INA



Netaji with INA cadres in Tokyo

Netaji Subhas could not be traced after that. Some people believe that he died in a plane crash, others refuse to accept that even today.

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Dr. Subhakanta Behera  
Counsellor (Cul., Pol. & Edu.)



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(CHANCERY)  
2107 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20008  
Tel: (202) 939-7028 • Fax: (202) 667-5231

842/2  
No. WAS/Pol/102/2/02

March 10, 2003  
(184)

Dear Ms. Murray,

Further to our discussion, I would like to put it in writing what the Justice Mukherjee Commission has sought from the National Archives of USA and Records Administration. These are as follows:

- a) Communication between McArthur and Mountbatten relating to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose;
- b) US Naval intelligence report regarding Subhash Bose's activities from 17<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> August, 1945;
- c) Communication from General McArthur to the US President Truman from 17<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> August 1945;
- d) Documents in Princeton University, especially Louis Fischer's communication to Mahatma Gandhi, Khurshed Naoroji, the then US President, the Prime Minister of the U.K. in regard to Netaji and India's independence and the response thereto;
- e) Elliot Erikson's article of February 1954 published in National Republic, a monthly magazine of Fundamental Americanism;
- f) CIA documents of 1946 indicating that there was no information of Subhash Bose's alleged death and documents of 1964 expressing concern for the possible return of Subhash Bose and its impact on the Nehru Government.

Grateful if the above mentioned documents could be provided to us at the earliest for facilitating the smooth work of the Justice Mukherjee Commission.

Regards,

Yours sincerely,

  
(Dr. S.K. Behera)

Ms.  Murray,  
National Archives of USA and Records Administration  
College Park, MD

Tel. 301-837-3510  
-2001

842/2  
O/C & S/C  
N/A  
SMB  
2/13



विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
NEW DELHI

135

Vijay Gokhale  
Joint Secretary(CNV)

D.O.No. 25/4/NGO-Vol.VIII

January 31, 2003

Dear Sir,

Please refer to my fax of 22.8.02 regarding address of National Archives of USA and Records Administration, Maryland. The desired information is awaited.

The Justice Mukherjee Commission has now sought information on the following :

*sub  
urgent  
JUL 2002  
Chennai*

- a) Communication between McArthur and Mountbatten relating to Netaji;
- b) US Naval intelligence report regarding Netaji's activities from 17<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> August, 1945;
- c) Communication from General McArthur to the US President Truman from 17<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> August, 1945;
- d) Documents in Princeton University, especially Louis Fischer's communication to Mahatma Gandhi, Khurshed Naoroji, the then US President, the Prime Minister of the U.K. in regard to Netaji and India's independence and the response thereto;
- e) Elliot Erikson's article of February, 1954 published in National Republic, a monthly magazine of Fundamental Americanism;
- f) CIA documents of 1946 indicating that there was no information of Netaji's alleged death and documents of 1964 expressing concern from the possible return of Netaji and its impact on the Nehru Government.

*True*

I would be grateful if you could check with the concerned authorities as to the existence and also the location of the said documents, and the possibility of procuring the same for the reference of the Justice Mukherjee Commission.

Regards,

Yours sincerely,

*Vijay Gokhale*

(Vijay Gokhale)

Shri Alok Prasad  
Deputy Chief of Mission  
Embassy of India  
Washington

*Tatnic Murray  
8601, Adelphi Road,  
College Park  
11310-2000 P.M.*

(136)

FAX MESSAGEMOST IMMEDIATE

To:	Shri Alok Prasad, DCM, Indembassy Washington D.C.	From:	Jayant Prasad, Joint Secretary (USC)
Pages:	1+1	Date:	9.10.2002
Return:	Fax: 301-1996 Phone: 379-2070		
Subject:	Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose		

DCM from JS (USC)

I am sending a self-explanatory letter that we have received from Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry into the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

Since this is a Commission established under the Inquiries Act, it is incumbent on the Government to render all possible assistance to it in the discharge of its mandate. We shall, therefore, be most grateful if you could urgently make a démarche to the State Department to inquire whether they are in a possession of any U.S. documents on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, from August 1945 onward, in any of their archival depositories. I shall be grateful if this matter is accorded high priority and a reply from the U.S. authorities furnished to us as soon as convenient for onward transmission to the Justice Mukherjee Commission.

Best regards,

\_\_\_\_\_  
Jayant Prasad

Office of Secretary (EA)  
Dy. No. 1868  
Date: 20/08/2002

JUSTICE MUKHERJEE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY  
FOR INQUIRY INTO THE ALLEGED DISAPPEARANCE OF  
NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE.  
'B' Block, (Third Floor)  
11/A Mirza Ghalib Street, Kolkata 700 087

Fax : 0091-033-252-2765

11527/FS/02

7/10  
(157)

Phone:  
Chairman - 252-2835  
Secretary - 252-2787  
Officer on  
Special Duty - 252-2765  
Office - 252-2766/68  
e-mail : jmci@cal3.vsnl.net.in

NO. JMCI/DOC(FOR)/99-2000/56(IV)/350.

Kolkata, dated, 27.09.02.

From : Shri P.K. Sengupta,  
Secretary

To : The Secretary,  
Ministry of External Affairs,  
Government of India,  
South Block,  
New Delhi-110001.

JS(CUCC)

S i r,

I am directed to refer to Commission's registered letter No. JMCI/DOC(FOR)/99-2000/56(IV)/232 dated August 1, 2002 and to request you to kindly provide the Commission with the particulars of the U.S. documents on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose pertaining to the period from August, 1945 onwards, if any, which are available in the National Archives of the U.S.A. and Records Administration, Maryland, U.S.A., as also in other archives of the U.S.A. including Mac Arthy Archives, the archives of the Princeton University, the Hoover Institution, Stanford, U.S.A., etc.

Yours faithfully,

(P. K. Sengupta)  
Secretary

D.N.Srivastava  
Counsellor (Pol)



4/9/02  
26/8

भारतीय राजदूतावास  
वाशिंगटन, डी.सी.

(138)

## EMBASSY OF INDIA

(CHANCERY)

2107 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20008  
Tel: (202) 939-7000 • Fax: (202) 265-4351

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2536, Massachusetts Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20008  
Tel: (202) 939-9806 • Fax: (202) 387-6946

### FAX / MOST IMMEDIATE

No. WAS/Pol/102/2/02

August 23, 2003

**TO FOREIGN NEW DELHI FROM INDEMBASSY WASHINGTON**

**SHRI VIJAY GOKHALE, JS (CNV) FROM COUNSELLOR (POL)**

Refyrfax No. 25/4/NGO-Vol. VIII dated August 22, 2002 regarding  
Justice Mukherjee Commission of Enquiry.

The requisite details are given below:

Mailing address:

The National Archives and Records Administration  
8601 Adelphi Road,  
College park, MD 20740-6001

Phone Number : 1-86-NARA-NARA OR 1-866-272-6272

Fax No. 301-837-0483

Web address : <http://www.archives.gov/>

With kind regards,

(D.N. Srivastava)  
Counsellor (POL.)

For Information to: (1) SA to Ambassador (2) DCM (3) Min (Pol)

DCM's Office

(139)

Ministry of External Affairs  
New Delhi

FAX MESSAGE

10/2/2002

To: Shri Alok Prasad, DCM,  
Indembassy Washington

From: Vijay Gokhale, Joint Secretary  
(CNV)

Pages: 1 Date: 22.08.2002

Return: Fax: 379-2285

Subject: Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry

The Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry has asked for the present postal address, telephone and fax numbers, and e-mail address of the National Archives of the USA & Records Administration, Maryland, USA.

I would be grateful if the desired information could be communicated to me at the earliest.

No. 25/4/NGO -Vol.VIII

Dated 22<sup>nd</sup> August, 2002

EMBASSY OF INDIA, WASHINGTON  
Telex Section

Time of Receipt 23/08/02

Time of Sending .....

Diary No. .....

Signature: Vijay Gokhale

*Vijay Gokhale*  
(Vijay Gokhale)

140  
**Web address:** <http://www.archives.gov/>

**Mailing address:**

The National Archives and Records Administration  
8601 Adelphi Road  
College Park, MD 20740-6001

**Phone Number:** 1-86-NARA-NARA or 1-866-272-6272

**Fax number:** 301-837-0483

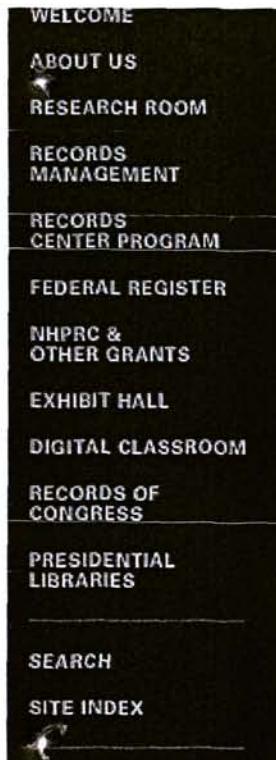


...ready access to essential evi

# Contact Us

Where Is...? / How Do I...?

August 2

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- » [Contact Us Main Page](#)
- [Inquire Form](#)
- [How Will NARA Respond?](#)
- [NARA Facilities, Locations & Hours](#)

**Contact Us**

NARA welcomes your questions, comments, suggestions, compliments, and complaints as one critical way to continuou improve our services to you.



**To contact NARA electronically, please use our [Inquire F](#)**

**Notice for Email Service Subscribers:** If you subscribe to a service that uses anti-spamming programming, we will not be to respond...

**If you wish to send us mail, please address your stamped envelope to:**

The National Archives and Records Administration  
8601 Adelphi Road  
College Park, MD 20740-6001

**If you wish to call us, please use our toll-free number:**

1-86-NARA-NARA or 1-866-272-6272

**If you wish to send us a message by FAX, please use:**

301-837-0483

**For questions on the status of orders: for copies of record for publications**

**Opportunities for Public Comment**

On this page, NARA posts references to proposed rules (regulations), records schedule notices, and other draft guidar your comment.

**Conversations with America**

(142)

Information about our two-way conversations on how to improve NARA services and products.

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### Inspector General Hotline

To report suspected incidents of waste, fraud, or mismanagement send your message to NARA's Inspector General.

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U.S. National Archives & Records Administration

700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20408 • 1-86-NARA-NARA • 1-866-27

National Archives and Records Administration  
National Archives at College Park  
8601 Adelphi Road  
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143

# national archives

GENERAL INFORMATION LEAFLET 71

## The National Archives in the Nation's Capital

*Information for Researchers*

2001

### How to Get to the National Archives Building in Washington, DC

*The National Archives Building is located on Pennsylvania Avenue between Seventh and Ninth Streets, NW. The Archives/Navy Memorial subway stop on the Yellow and Green Lines of the Metro is across Pennsylvania Avenue from the Archives building. Metrobuses 30, 32, 34, 53, A42, A46, A48, P1, P2, P4, P17, and W13 stop in front of the building on Pennsylvania Avenue. Several commercial parking lots are located nearby.*

### How to Get to the National Archives at College Park, MD

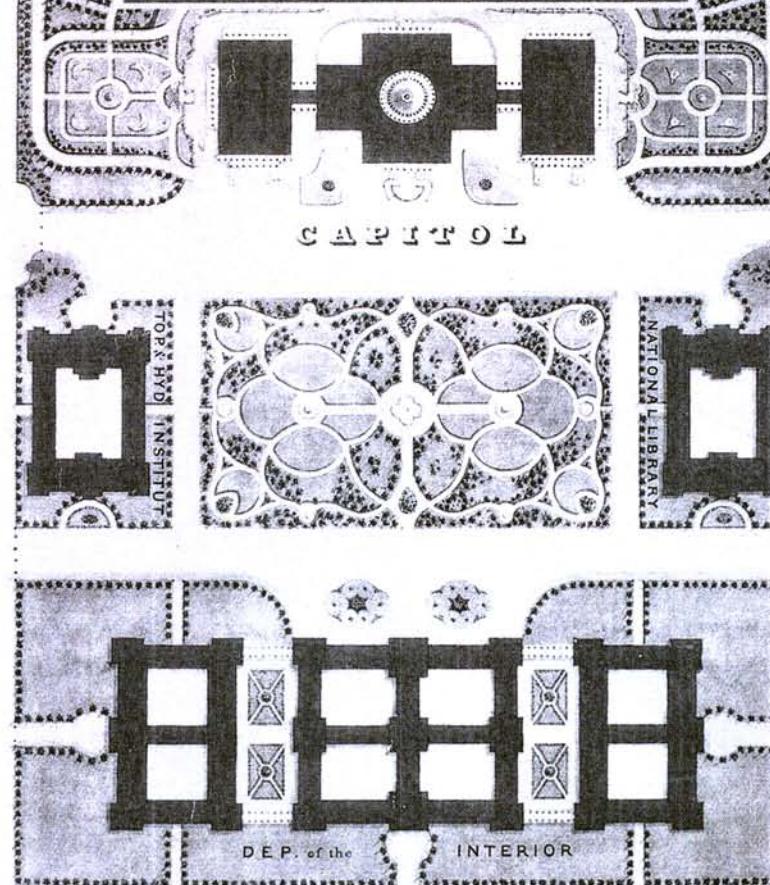
*The National Archives at College Park is located at 8601 Adelphi Road, near the University of Maryland-College Park campus. Take Interstate 495 (the Capital Beltway) to exit 28 South, New Hampshire Avenue (route 650). From New Hampshire Avenue turn left onto Adelphi Road. The entrance to the Archives is on the left after you pass Metzerott Road. Parking for visitors is available in the garage adjacent to the building.*

*A staff shuttle bus, accessible to visitors on a space-available basis, runs on the hour from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, between the buildings in College Park and downtown Washington.*

*If you are traveling by Metro, take the Green Line to Greenbelt, Fort Totten, or Prince George's Plaza, where you can board the R3 Metrobus to the National Archives at College Park, Monday through Friday. The C8 Metrobus, serving the Red Line's Glenmont station, stops here as well, Monday through Friday. A free shuttle bus departs Prince George's Plaza from the Adelphi Road side of the station (at Northeast side of Park and Ride Lot, second entrance) on Saturdays only on a regular schedule.*

# The National Archives in the Nation's Capital

*Information for Researchers*



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301-713-6800/1-800-234-8861

**Free Publications:**

Customer Service Center  
Room 406  
700 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20408-0001  
202-501-5235/1-866-325-7208

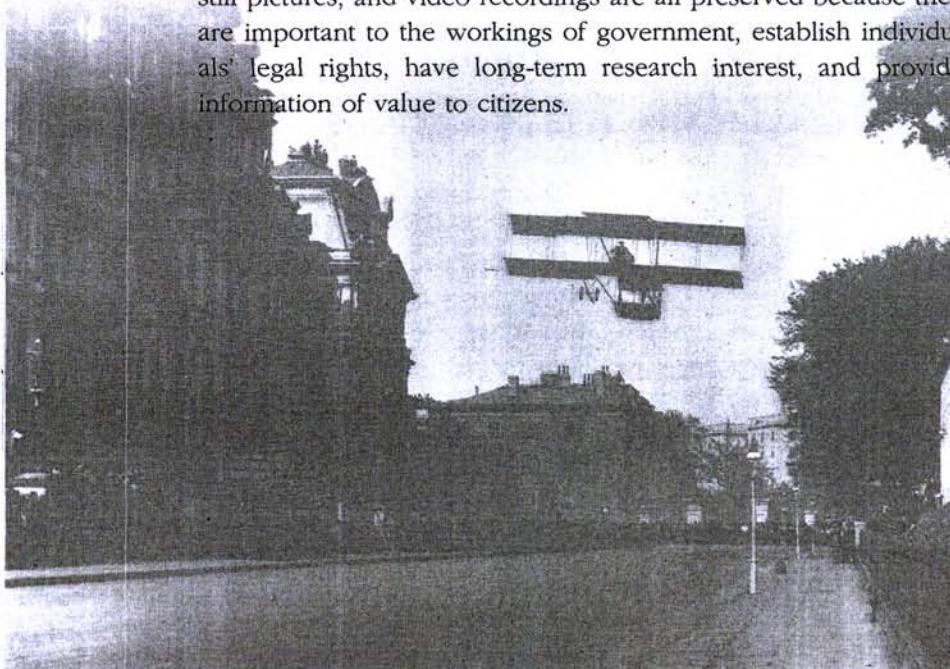
**Fax-on-Demand:** 301-713-6905

Opposite. "Claude Grahame-White, October 14, 1910, starting on return trip to [Fort Myer] after visiting the Executive Offices." 111-RB-5118, Records of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer (RG 111)

**A**ccess to government information is essential in a democratic nation. Good recordkeeping by government agencies, the preservation of important records, and public access to those records are critical for tracing the vast scope and great diversity of Federal Government activities and decisions of public officials. We at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) are dedicated to making these historical records available to all.

This pamphlet highlights the archival holdings and research support services available at the National Archives Building in Washington, DC, and the National Archives at College Park, MD. The records in these two buildings reflect our mission to ensure, for the citizen and the public servant, for the President and the Congress and the Courts, ready access to essential evidence. Our goals are to ensure that you receive prompt service from NARA staff, to simplify access to NARA records regardless of where they are or where you are, and to direct you, when appropriate, to alternate sources of information.

Today the National Archives of the United States holds hundreds of millions of records. These textual documents, aerial photographs, architectural and engineering drawings, charts, electronic data files, maps, microforms, motion pictures, sound recordings, still pictures, and video recordings are all preserved because they are important to the workings of government, establish individuals' legal rights, have long-term research interest, and provide information of value to citizens.



These various types of records often complement one another. Frequently there is a relationship between different kinds of records. For example, NARA preserves enumeration district maps that supplement our microfilmed census population schedules and enumeration district-based statistical data in electronic records files. Electronic records of military ground and air sorties during the Vietnam conflict can be used in conjunction with military unit histories and other operational records on paper. If you are interested in a World War II-era U.S. Navy ship, you can likely find logbooks, architectural plans, and photographs of the ship among our holdings. By using various types of records you gain a broader research perspective.

The records found in the Washington, DC, area facilities constitute only part of NARA's nationwide archival holdings, which include those in regional records services facilities and Presidential libraries. The holdings of our regional records services facilities document Federal operations at the state and local level. For further information on these facilities, including the National Personnel Records Center in St. Louis, MO, consult General Information Leaflet (GIL) 22, *Services for the Public at NARA's Regional Records Services Facilities*, or call 301-713-7200. Presidential libraries serve as repositories for the papers, records, and other historical materials of Presidents from Herbert Hoover to the present. Consult GIL 64, *Presidential Libraries*, or call 301-713-6916 for further information concerning Presidential materials. For more information about all NARA facilities, please consult our web site at [www.nara.gov](http://www.nara.gov).



## About Archival Records

“Archives” are important organizational records preserved permanently because they reflect what an organization did and how it went about doing it. In the case of the National Archives of the United States, we preserve the records of all three branches of the Federal Government—the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial.

We maintain records in record groups that reflect how government agencies created and maintained them. Each record group usually relates to a particular department, agency, bureau, or other entity of the Federal Government. Because records are often organized by function rather than by subject, you will need to consider carefully the Federal Government's wide range of activities to determine whether your topic can be researched in our records. The majority of our holdings are 30 years old or older and are available for research. Some records, however, are restricted from use because they contain information that is national security classified or otherwise exempted from release under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552, as amended). Our staff is ready to assist you in identifying records you need.

Some of our documents are not Federal records but are donated materials that help document Federal activities. Generally, individuals, institutions, or companies donate materials that significantly supplement existing records in our custody or provide information



Civil rights advocate and former major league baseball player Jackie Robinson at the March on Washington, August 28, 1963. 306-SSM-4A  
Records of the U. S. Information Agency (R)

not available elsewhere in our holdings. Our motion picture, sound, and video holdings, in particular, contain several bodies of materials from private corporations. We work with donors to establish appropriate conditions for access to donated materials.

Because our records are unique and irreplaceable, each requires careful handling to preserve it for future generations. In order to provide proper protection, archival records cannot be borrowed, and entry into closed stack areas is not permitted. If you visit us for research purposes, we will bring records to you for examination in supervised research rooms, and we will provide you with detailed information about the handling of original records.

We have established a Customer Service Center in each of our Washington, DC, area buildings to provide information about our facilities, including: directions, hours of operation, public transportation information, parking regulations, and services for the disabled. The staff can answer your questions about the location of records, access procedures, restrictions, reference assistance, retrieval schedules, and copying services. The Customer Service Centers will also provide you with NARA address, email, telephone, and web site information. In addition, the staff can assist you with purchasing publications, obtaining free publications, and locating available online information. More details about these and other services are described in the section on "Research Support Services," beginning on page 18.

#### National Archives Building

700 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20408  
202-501-5400

*For directions, see inside front cover.*

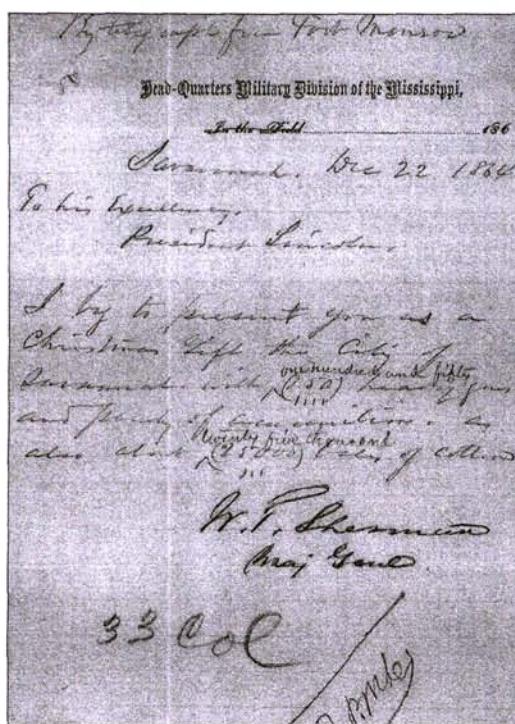
**B**uilt in the early 1930s shortly after the establishment of the National Archives as a Federal agency, the original National Archives Building on Pennsylvania Avenue was designed to house the Charters of Freedom—the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the Bill of Rights—and exhibits highlighting historical themes and events documented in our records. It is also a major research facility for historical records of all three branches of the Federal Government, including judicial records of the U.S. Supreme Court and the District of Columbia court. This impressive building is undergoing renovation through 2004. Research rooms for textual and microform records, a library of secondary sources relating to the records housed here, and a Customer Service Center will continue to provide researcher assistance during the renovation. However, the exhibit hall is closed during the renovation, and the Charters of Freedom are not on public display.



National Archives Building, Washington, DC, Constitution Avenue entrance.

## 649 Textual Records

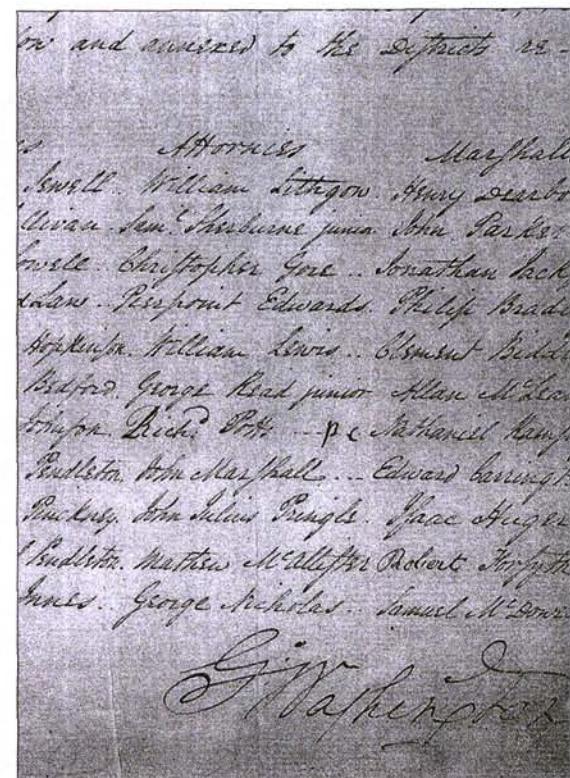
Executive branch records housed in the National Archives Building include those of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and of civilian agencies responsible for maritime affairs. Military records in this building include records of the Army before World War I and the Navy and Marine Corps before World War II. In addition, there are many records relating to the Federal Government's interaction with individuals that are often consulted for genealogical research. These include important family history sources such as decennial census records, land entry files, passport applications, ship passenger arrival lists, and records documenting late 18th- and 19th-century military service, including pension applications.



Telegram from Maj. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman to President Abraham Lincoln, presenting the city of Savannah as a Christmas gift, December 22, 1864.  
Entry 36, Records of the Office of the Secretary of War (RG 107)

## Legislative Records

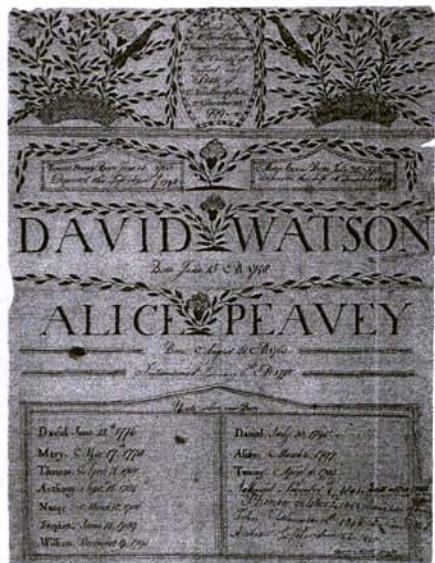
Our Center for Legislative Archives is the designated repository, reference center, and outreach organization for the historically valuable records of the U.S. Congress. The Center holds records dating from the First Federal Congress. The official records from the committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate—the standing, select, special, and joint committees—represent the core holdings of the Center. In addition, the Center holds records of legislative agencies, including out-of-print publications of the Government Printing Office. More information is available on our web site at [www.nara.gov/nara/legislative](http://www.nara.gov/nara/legislative).



President George Washington names the entire Supreme Court, September 24, 1789.  
Records of the U.S. Senate (RG 46)

## The Microfilm Research Room and Genealogical Research

We preserve Federal records of particular value to genealogical researchers. You will find useful information about our genealogical holdings on the Genealogy Page of our web site, [www.nara.gov/genealogy](http://www.nara.gov/genealogy). We do not have official files of birth, marriage, divorce, or death records, or wills—all of which are held at the state, county, and local levels, because such matters are not under Federal jurisdiction.



Family record of David Watson and Alice Peavey, Farmington, NH, November 25, 1799, by George Melville. Pension file of David Watson (W15456), Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land-Warrant Application Files, Records of the Veterans Administration (RG 15)

*the General Land Office.* To receive these free leaflets contact the Customer Service Center in the National Archives Building (See "Contacting Us," page 30). Many of the microfilmed genealogical records also are available at the majority of NARA's regional records services facilities nationwide. All of NARA's microfilm resources are described in our online microfilm locator found at [www.nara.gov/nara/searchmicro.html](http://www.nara.gov/nara/searchmicro.html).

## National Archives at College Park

8601 Adelphi Road

College Park, MD 20740-6001

301-713-6800

For directions, see inside front cover.

The National Archives at College Park, MD, was specially designed for housing archival records and supporting archival research. In addition to textual records, the National Archives at College Park contains special media records, including motion pictures, still photographs and posters, sound recordings, maps, architectural drawings, aerial photographs, and electronic records. The research complex is located on five floors, consisting of separate research rooms for textual, microform, still picture, motion picture and sound, cartographic and architectural, and electronic media. A library of secondary sources relating to records housed at College Park and a Customer Service Center are also available to assist you.

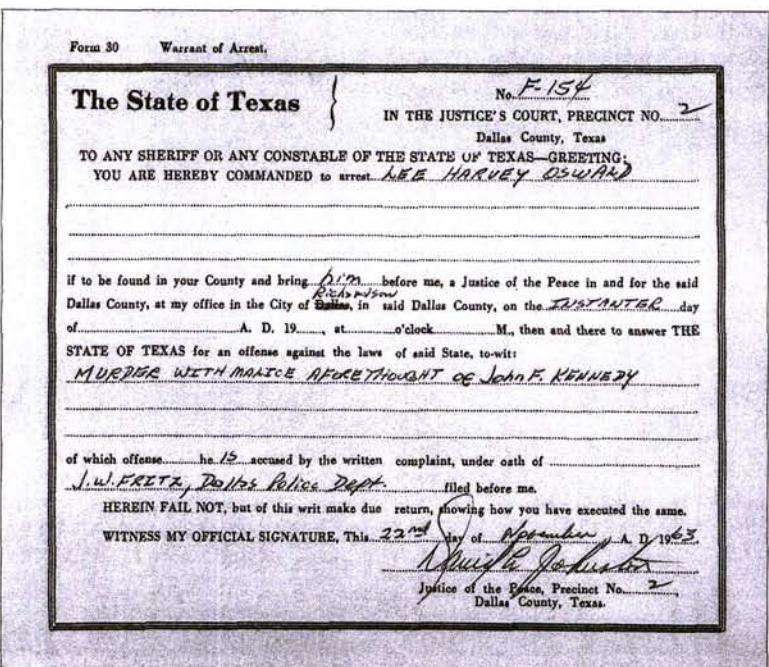


National Archives at College Park, MD.

## Textual Records

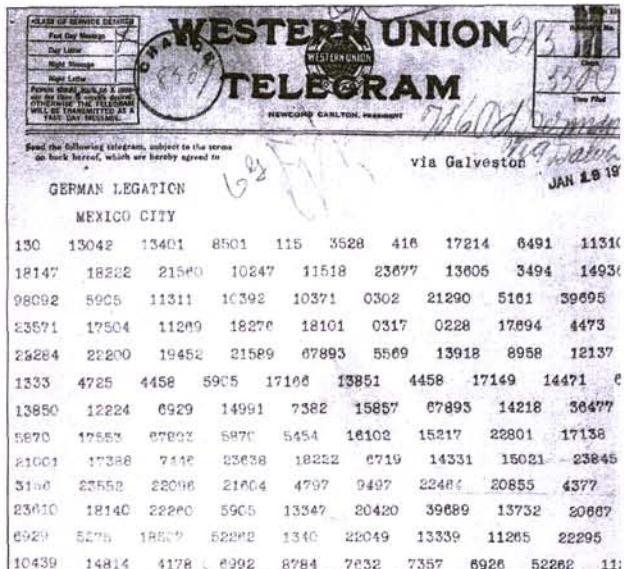
Records of civilian agencies date from 1789 and include records of the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, Justice, Labor, State, Transportation, and Treasury. Also among the records are those for World War I emergency agencies, New Deal and Depression-era agencies, and the Office of Management and Budget and other components of the Executive Office of the President.

Notable bodies of investigative records include those relating to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and those accumulated by the Watergate Special Prosecution Force and Independent Counsels.



Arrest warrant of Lee Harvey Oswald, November 22, 1963.  
 Personal Papers of Dallas Police Chief J. W. Fritz,  
 John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection

Military holdings at College Park include records of the Army and Army Air Forces dating from World War I; and Navy, Marine Corps, intelligence, seized-enemy, and defense-related records dating from World War II. These records document policy and operations at the most senior level as carried out by the civilian service secretaries, the uniformed chiefs of services, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Although generally we do not have records documenting the service and contributions of individual military personnel from the 20th century, we do hold the organizational records of a variety of military units. Documented units include World War II Army Forces bomb groups, World War II Marine Corps units, Navy and Army units that served in World Wars I and II, Korea, and Vietnam.



Coded Zimmermann Telegram, as received by the German Ambassador to Mexico, January 19, 1917. File 862.2012/82A (15)  
 General Records of the Department of State (RG 59)

## Microforms

In the microfilm research room at College Park you can view microfilmed records on a self-service basis. One of the largest microfilm collections in this room consists of records of the Department of State, including diplomatic and consular instructions and despatches, and significant segments of the Department's information-rich decimal file. Other important resources available are the microfilmed records of the Berlin Document Center and other records of the World War II-era German Government that were captured by U.S. military forces and microfilmed before their repatriation after the war. The finding aids available to provide access to these records include our online microfilm locator found at [www.nara.gov/nara/searchmicro.html](http://www.nara.gov/nara/searchmicro.html).

## Electronic Records

Most of the electronic files in our custody were created after 1960. These records may be from any type of computer application such as data processing, word processing, computer modeling, or geographic information systems. Among the types of holdings or subject areas currently represented are data relating to agriculture, attitudinal surveys, demographics, economic and financial statistics, education, environment, health and social services, international affairs, the military services, and science and technology. In some cases where specific records or data elements within electronic records are restricted from public access, we may make an extract of the records in a disclosure-free version, also known as a public use file. Documentation for electronic records is available for research, and you may obtain photocopies either with the data or separately.



Electronic records in archival storage at the National Archives at College Park, MD.

## Still Pictures

Photographs and other visual images, such as pictorial drawings and posters, are included among the records in our custody. Military subjects, social programs, natural resources and the environment, and science and technology are dominant themes represented in the records. Among the holdings are official photographs created by the four military services, the Mathew Brady Civil War photographs, Lewis Hine's documentation of child labor, Ansel Adams's photographs of National Parks, and the work of New Deal photographers. Examples of virtually every photographic and photomechanical process and format can be found among these records, with records paralleling the ever-evolving history of photography. An estimated 15,000 posters, mostly produced during the two World Wars by the military services and civilian agencies supporting the war effort, are kept here as well.



Statesman and former  
Frederick Douglass, b.  
K. Warren. FL-22, Fr.  
Legg Collection



"Pfc. Mark Kramer  
(Big Rapids, Mich.  
Bn, 8th Reg., 1st A  
Div, takes time on  
the Pacific Stars &  
at Fire Support Ba  
Jay, "... Vietnam,  
21 March 1970,"  
SP4 James Ensign.  
111-CCV-454-C-6  
Records of the Offi  
Chief Signal Office  
(RG 111)

## Motion Pictures and Sound and Video Recordings

We house one of the world's largest audiovisual collections. Most motion picture and sound documentation relates to the activities of Federal agencies, including coverage of the principal officials, programs, and impact in the United States and abroad. Farming, environment, labor, urban affairs, military operations, international relations, culture, civil defense, nuclear power, aviation, and space exploration are among the many diverse subjects portrayed. The films are primarily nonfiction and consist of edited and unedited footage, documentaries, newsreels, news film, instructional films, screen magazines, combat films, research and development test films, and other formats. The sound recordings consist of voice recordings of speeches, interviews, press conferences, interrogations, proceedings, and meetings. Video recordings consist of television news programs, telecast proceedings of Congress, agency information programs, public service spots, press conferences, meetings, interviews of Federal officials, edited programs, and unedited video footage of historical events. Donated materials from private individuals and organizations, such as newsreels and recordings of radio broadcasts that relate to many aspects of U.S. and world history, also are here.



*Still from the motion picture 'The River'. 96-LF-2-16, Records of the Farmers Home Administration (RG 96)*



*President Franklin D. Roosevelt before microphones. Sound recordings of FDR's fireside chats are among the holdings of the National Archives. 208-PU-172-I-10, Records of the Office of War Information (RG 208)*

## Cartographic and Architectural Recordings

Exploration and scientific surveys, public land surveys and settlement, Indian affairs, hydrography and navigation, topography and natural resources, census data, urban development, foreign countries, and military campaigns are among the many subjects reflected in our vast map and chart holdings. We also have custody of several major series of architectural and engineering drawings created by civilian and military agencies, including some 28,000 plans of public buildings across the United States. Significant among the holdings are over 100,000 original drawings submitted to the Patent and Trademark Office with applications for Federal patents between 1790 and 1870, including Eli Whitney's cotton gin. Aerial photographs, covering about 90 percent of the contiguous United States, as well as some foreign areas, date mostly from 1935 to the 1960s. The records also include some satellite imagery. Maps predating the establishment of the Federal Government and pre-20th-century maps of areas outside the United States are rare among our holdings. Similarly, architectural and engineering drawings relate almost exclusively to structures and equipment built by or for the Federal Government.



*"The River and Tou by Lt. James Gadsden Works Map File, Re the Chief of Engine*



*"Birkenau Extermi Oswiecim, Poland, annotated aerial p Auschwitz Concent Records of the Cen Agency (RG 263)*

Our research support services primarily consist of supplying information about the records in our custody, making the records available in our research rooms, and providing ordering information if you wish to obtain copies of readily identifiable records. Our ability to help you is greatly enhanced when you have done the background preparation necessary for research in primary sources.

*Our customer service and reference staff will help you onsite by:*

- orienting you to research support services, research facilities, and rules for handling archival materials;
- assisting you in the navigation of relevant indexes and finding aids;
- facilitating your completion of the forms necessary to request delivery of original records to a research room;
- aiding you in the safe handling of the records and in the use of self-service copiers when original records are delivered to a research room; and
- directing you to alternate sources of pertinent information when known.

*If you contact us from your home or office, we will help you by:*

- accepting your telephone, email, postal mail, or fax queries concerning the potential availability of records relevant to your research;
- researching available indexes and other finding aids to determine whether we hold records relevant to your request;
- offering reproductions of the records for a fee or recommending a research visit if necessary; and
- directing you to alternate sources of pertinent information when known.



*"Girl Ushers for Chicago baseball games. Beatrice Solomon and Violet Flatow, the first baseball girl ushers, watching a game,"*  
July 1918. 165-WW-595F-1, Records of the War Department General and Special Staffs (RG 165)

## Sources of Information about Our Holdings

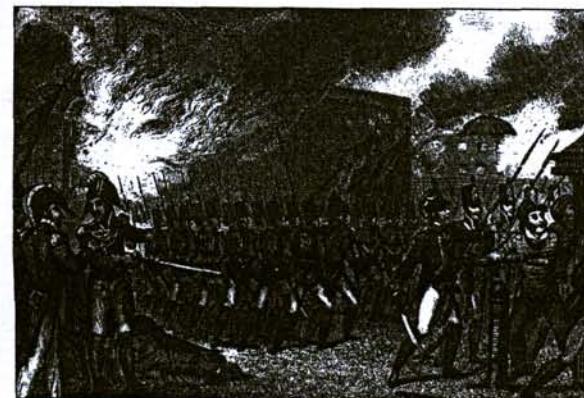
To help you access NARA holdings, we provide descriptive combinations of publications, databases, and web documents.

You can find useful information about our records on our web site at [www.nara.gov](http://www.nara.gov).

If you prefer paper finding aids, you can request a free copy of GIL 3, *Select List of Publications of the National Archives and Records Administration*, from the Customer Service Center at the National Archives Building. (See "Contacting Us," on page 10.) This list identifies all the finding aids that are currently in print. It provides information about how to obtain copies. Some publications may also be available in local libraries, particularly government depository libraries.

You may obtain additional information from our Document Delivery System (301-713-6905), which provides many of our leaflets about our holdings. Please note that you must have a fax machine with manual dialing and voice contact function in order to receive these materials. There is no charge for delivery except in the case of long-distance telephone calls.

In addition, information concerning many of our records is made available to you onsite through the use of lists, catalogues, and other finding aids located in our research rooms.



*"Capture of the City of Washington," engraving from The History of the War in the United States, by Paul de Rapin-Thoyras, August 1814. 111-SC-96969, Record Office of the Chief Signal Officer (RG 111)*

## Services for Onsite Users— Frequently Asked Questions

### ***What should I do to prepare before visiting?***

You can save valuable archival research time by learning as much as possible about our holdings before you visit. See the section on "Sources of Information about Our Holdings," on page 19 for suggestions on how to access this information. Much of it is available on our web site at [www.nara.gov](http://www.nara.gov).

You can prepare most effectively for your visit by doing background research to help determine the relevance of the archival documents you hope to review. This background research can begin in a library with encyclopedia entries, books, and journal articles on your topic, or it can involve interviews with experts. Names of people and places and dates of events gathered from these sources will help you to narrow your focus and use your archival research time efficiently. For example, your knowledge of key dates will enable you to reduce the number of documents you might otherwise need to examine in a voluminous file of chronologically arranged correspondence. For assistance with this type of library research, visit your local library or consult the web site for our Archives Library Information Center (ALIC) at [www.nara.gov/alic](http://www.nara.gov/alic).

We encourage you to contact us in advance of your visit. By discussing your plans with us beforehand, we can confirm that pertinent records are among our holdings and available for research. Please be sure to provide us with contact information in case we need to advise you of any complicating circumstances that could interfere with your research plans.

It is possible, for example, that restrictions on access apply to the records of interest to you. Sometimes it is necessary for us to move records between our Washington-area facilities to accommodate building renovations or expansion of holdings. In addition, we have recently begun a program of transferring fragile records on deteriorating acetate film to cold storage outside the Washington area. (We retrieve these records from cold storage for research, but the retrieval process requires at least 24 hours.)

A telephone call, letter, or email to us in advance could save the needless frustration of discovering on your arrival that records you need are not available. (See "Contacting Us," on page 11.)

***When are research rooms open in the Washington, DC, buildings?*** Research hours in both the Washington, DC, and Colorado, MD, buildings are Mondays and Wednesdays from 8:45 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from 8:45 a.m. and Saturdays from 8:45 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. If you intend to examine original records on a Saturday or during weekday evenings, you must make advance arrangements because retrieval services from stack storage areas are not available evenings or on Saturdays. Records must be ordered by 3 p.m., Monday through Friday. Research rooms are closed on Sundays and Federal holidays.

***When is the best time to schedule an initial visit?*** Your initial visit should occur during business hours (8:45 a.m.–5 p.m.) when archives specialists and archivists are available to help you begin research. Planning as early as possible on the first day of your research will not allow enough time for records to be identified and retrieved from the stack area for your examination that day. We store our records in closed stack areas, so you will need to order records through one of our research consultants. However, you may use the copies of records housed in our microfilm and video research rooms at any time during our hours of operation without making prior arrangements.



*"Crossing of Carson River from a Sketch by H.V.A.t 120-6, Civil Works Map, Office of the Chief of Engineers"*

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**Do you charge a user fee?**

No, we do not charge fees to use records in our research rooms. Neither do we charge a fee for any research support services that our staff may provide. There are fees to make or obtain copies of records.

**Do I need to register as a researcher?**

Yes. Before using archival records, you must obtain a researcher identification card at one of our Customer Service Centers. To obtain a card, you must be at least 14 years old. (If you are not 14 years old, you must have a note from a teacher or other school official stating that you are working on a research project requiring the use of primary documents. Also, you must be accompanied by an adult who agrees to be present while you do your research.) Before issuing the researcher identification card, our staff will ask you to show some sort of photographic identification, such as a driver's license, school or business identification card, or passport. You must present the NARA researcher identification card when you enter a research area. (The one exception to this requirement is the microfilm research room in the National Archives Building in Washington, DC, although users of that room will be issued a building pass.) You may register for research cards on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings and on Saturday, but you must order records before 3:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

If you and another person or group of people are planning to work together on a project, you will need to register as a team. Special rules apply to researcher teams. For more information about team research, contact the manager in charge of the research room in which you expect to work, preferably before your visit.

**How do I get research guidance after I arrive?**

After obtaining a research card, you will meet with a staff member about your topic and consult onsite finding aids that describe our holdings. Finding aids are available for many, but not all, record groups. They include guides, inventories, lists, and indexes. The type and level of coverage of these finding aids vary from record group to record group. Our staff can assist you in relating these various information resources to your research interest.

If you find that you need to perform more research in published sources after arriving at either facility, we may refer you to the Archives Library Information Center (ALIC) for assistance. The Archives Library Information Center in each facility houses both reference collections and publications about archival theory and Federal agency administrative history. Publications on archival theory and practice are available in ALIC at College Park.

**What may I bring with me?**

To ensure the safe handling of our original records, we have established research room procedures. Items permitted in research rooms are limited. You may bring very small personal items, such as hand-held wallets or coin purses, into research rooms, but they are subject to inspection when you enter or leave. You may bring a personal laptop computer. We have outlets available for this purpose.

Items not needed for research (such as outerwear and large bags, purses, backpacks, and briefcases) must be placed in a locker. These lockers, which we provide for your convenience, require a refundable quarter deposit. We make all determinations regarding what is acceptable for taking into research rooms.

We must approve and stamp materials necessary for research such as loose-leaf notes, lists, or references. This allows our personnel to easily identify these papers as non-NARA items when you leave. We provide pencils and specially marked paper notecards for your use in taking notes. Research room staff will instruct you in the proper handling of records. For additional information, consult GIL 57, *Rules for Using Historical Record*.



"Brushes," 1835. 9036X, Restored 1  
Records of the Patent and Trademark Office

National Archives, which is available in all research rooms. Our research rooms rules are codified in the *Code of Federal Regulations* (36 CFR 1254, Subpart B). All these rules regarding belongings are relaxed in the Microfilm Research Room in the National Archives Building in Washington, D.C., because original records are not used there.

***Can I get copies of records while visiting?***

It is possible to obtain copies of most of the records that we make available in our research rooms. The options for doing so vary according to the type of record and its condition.

***Self-Service Copies***—The National Archives and Records Administration is one of the few archival institutions in the world to offer researchers the opportunity to make self-service copies of records. This rare privilege carries with it responsibilities for careful handling of original documents. Because of preservation considerations, our research room staff must examine all original records before you make copies. Fragile or oversized records may not be self-photocopied. (See the sections following on "NARA-Prepared Copies" and "Vendor-Prepared Copies.")

Self-service black-and-white photocopiers are available for your use in our electronic, still picture, and textual research rooms. A self-service color copier is also available in our still picture research room. A debit card reader attached to each copier deducts money as a copy is made. Debit cards may be purchased onsite through vending machines or at our Cashier's Office. The vending machines take bills only. The Cashier's Office is open from 8:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. in the National Archives Building in Washington, DC, and from 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. in the National Archives at College Park, Monday through Friday.

Self-service reader-printers are available in our microfilm research rooms. Like the photocopiers described above, these reader-printers require debit cards.

You may duplicate reference copies of unrestricted audiovisual materials in our motion picture, sound, and video research room. There is no charge if you use your own equipment. Such equipment is subject to inspection when you arrive and depart. A dubbing station is available for you to use for a fee.

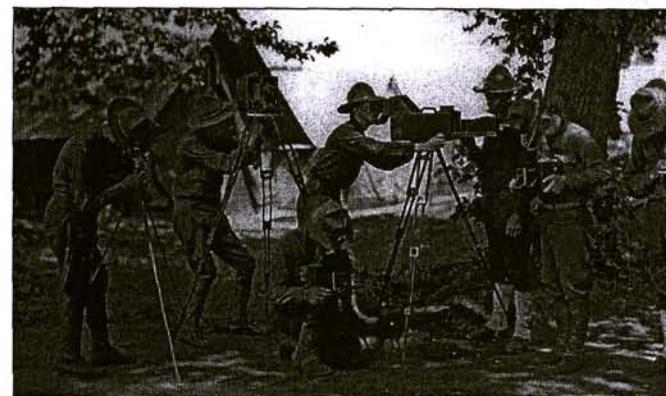
***NARA-Prepared Copies***—The cartograph  
research room is equipped with a copier capable of p  
black-and-white copies of many types of oversized reco  
operate this equipment and can usually complete the w  
you wait.

NARA reproduces electronic records in a variety of me  
varying encoding. A NARA staff member familiar wi  
records can provide you with current information about  
options. (See "Contacting Us," on page 30.)

***Vendor-Prepared Copies***—When you are unable to make  
copies of records in our custody, such as in the case of fr  
gments, NARA has authorized certain vendors to make c  
you. If the records to be reproduced are textual records  
contact the vendor for you. If the records to be reproduced  
ial photographs, architectural plans, maps, motion pictures  
sound recordings, still pictures, or video recordings, we wil  
you with the vendor contact information. Prices for vend  
duced copies will vary according to format.

***Am I allowed to bring my own copying equipment?***

You may bring your own camera to photograph records  
may not use a flash.



*"Engineers School of Photography, Washington Barracks, D.C. All br  
photography are covered, including the taking of speed pictures, telep  
ordinary Kodak work," June 10, 1918. 165-WW-457C-1, Records of  
Department General and Special Staffs (RG 165)*

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You may use your own scanner with the following restrictions: the copying surface (platen) must be the same size or larger than the record; the scanner must not cause friction, abrasion, or otherwise damage records; light sources must not generate heat on the records; and equipment surfaces must be clean and dry before being used. Drum and automatic feeder scanners are prohibited.

Personal paper-to-paper copiers are permitted only under certain restricted conditions and are subject to highly specific guidelines. If you intend to bring a scanner or copier, you must make prior arrangements with the Customer Service Center in the building in which you intend to work.

Because of preservation considerations, our research room staff must examine all original records before you make copies using your own equipment.

***Are some records protected by copyright?***

Because they were created by employees or agents of the Federal Government, most of the records in the custody of the National Archives of the United States are in the public domain. However, we do hold some documentary materials that originated in private hands, and these may be protected by copyright. If so, it is your responsibility to obtain any necessary permission from the copyright holder. Particularly in the case of some special media records, Federal agencies may have obtained materials from private commercial sources, and these may carry publication restrictions, as well as copyright protection. Furthermore, the owners of these images may impose usage fees.



**Services for Offsite Researchers—  
Frequently Asked Questions**

***Can I conduct archival research if I am unable to visit?***  
We are staffed to provide research support services, in itself. The extent that we can support your research when unable to visit us is limited by three key factors, namely the complexity of your research question, the precision of available aids, and the arrangement of the most relevant records.

When you contact us, we will do our best to address your request by searching our finding aids for you. If your request is specific, the finding aids for possibly relevant records are detailed, we may be able to locate the exact item you need. If your request is a broad one or the finding aid entries are general, we will be able to identify whole files or series that could relate to your topic, but not individual items. Sometimes our search of the finding aids will reveal no match at all. In all cases, we will inform you of the results of our search.

In many instances the complex nature of archival records does not lend itself to long-distance navigation of finding aids for numerous series of records. In these cases we may recommend that you identify someone who can conduct research for you in our research rooms. Good sources of information about archival research are professional associations of historians, genealogists or the history departments of colleges and universities in the Washington, DC, area.

***Can I get copies of records if I cannot visit?***

If our review of our finding aids reveals that we have records relevant to your research topic, we will enclose information on how to order copies in our response to you.

**Do you provide forms for me to use to do my research?**

We have forms for requesting copies of specific genealogical records: military service records, pension files, census schedule listings, ship passenger arrival lists, land entry files, and Eastern Cherokee applications. Contact one of our Customer Service Centers or our Old Military and Civil Records staff (See "Contacting Us," page 30).



Jack and Lizzie Randall Edmo of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, ID, ca. 1897,  
by Benedicte Wrensted. (Caption information supplied by  
Joanna Scherer, Smithsonian Institution.) 75-SEI-93, Records of the  
Bureau of Indian Affairs (RG 75)

**Tips for Successful Research**

- Do background reading on your intended subject, including significant names, dates, events, and any evidence that Federal records may be used for further research.
- Visit our web site, [www.nara.gov](http://www.nara.gov), for answers to many of your preliminary research-related questions.
- Write or call ahead so that you can properly plan your research visit.
- Remember that our archives are permanently valuable organizational records that may reflect the workings of all branches of the Federal Government.
- Determine whether your topic can be searched in the National Archives, and consider whether it falls within a Federal agency or a specific entity of the Federal Government.
- When you determine that the Federal Government produced documentation concerning your research interest, keep the likely time period(s) in mind and what physical form(s) the documentation might take.
- Remember that the Federal Government has almost no jurisdiction over state, local, or municipal activities, or over private enterprises, unless mandated by the Constitution. Therefore we do not have discrete files of birth, marriage, divorce, or death records, or similar state and local level records.
- Because the National Archives and Records Administration is truly a national system of records repositories, ask us about relevant records that may exist beyond the Washington area in a regional records services facility or a Presiding library.
- During your research visit, keep good notes as to records consulted so that you can differentiate between multiple groups of records searched and your steps can be retraced if necessary.
- If you have questions, ask us. We are here to help you.

We encourage you to contact us directly to determine whether we hold records you need so we can guide you further. Some services may vary among different offices, particularly with regard to research room requirements. If your research interest is confined to records of a certain kind (textual, maps, photographs, electronic, or others), you should contact that specific office. If you are

uncertain about which media might be most relevant, you should contact one of our Customer Service Centers for assistance. You may write to us at the mailing addresses cited here or contact us by telephone, fax, or email, as indicated below. Please be certain to provide your name, address, and daytime telephone number when you contact us and be as specific as possible about the nature of your request.

#### NATIONAL ARCHIVES BUILDING

National Archives and Records Administration  
700 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20408-0001

**Customer Service Center:**  
*inquire@nara.gov*  
202-501-5400 / 1-866-325-7208  
Fax: 202-501-7154

Old Military and Civil Records staff:  
*inquire@nara.gov*  
202-501-5385  
Fax: 202-208-1903

#### NATIONAL ARCHIVES AT COLLEGE PARK

National Archives and Records Administration  
8601 Adelphi Road  
College Park, MD 20740-6001

**Customer Service Center:**  
*inquire@nara.gov*  
301-713-6800 / 1-800-234-8861  
Fax: 301-713-6169

Civilian Records staff:  
*inquire@nara.gov*  
301-713-7230  
Fax: 301-713-6907

FOIA and Special Access staff (JFK, Watergate, and Independent Counsel records):  
*inquire@nara.gov*  
301-713-6620  
Fax: 301-713-7480

Modern Military Records staff:  
*inquire@nara.gov*  
301-713-7250  
Fax: 301-713-7482

Center for Legislative Archives:  
*inquire@nara.gov*  
202-501-5350  
Fax: 202-219-2176

Archives Library Information Center (ALIC):  
*alic@nara.gov*  
202-501-5421  
Fax: 202-501-7006

Center for Electronic Records:  
*cer@nara.gov*  
301-713-6645  
Fax: 301-713-6911

Still Pictures Reference:  
*stillpix@nara.gov*  
301-713-6625 ext. 234  
Fax: 301-713-7436

Motion Pictures, Sound, and Video Reference:  
*mopix@nara.gov*  
301-713-7050  
Fax: 301-713-6904

Cartographic and Architectural Reference:  
*carto@nara.gov*  
301-713-7040  
Fax: 301-713-7488

Archives Library Information Center (ALIC):  
*alic@nara.gov*  
301-713-6875  
Fax: 301-713-6740

## Customer Service Center and Research Room Locations

#### National Archives Building

700 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20408-0001  
Phone: 202-501-5400 / 1-866-325-7208  
Fax: 202-501-7154

*Customer Service Center: 4th Floor  
Registration: Room 403*

*In-depth consultation: Room 410*

*Publications/Bookstore: Room 404*

*Personal lockers: located on the 2nd and 4th Floors*

*Genealogy consultation: 4th Floor*

*Microfilm Research: Room 400*

*Finding Aids and Web Browsers: Room 410*

*Central Research/Reading Room: Room 203*

*Archives Library Information Center (ALIC): Room 204  
(enter through 203)*

*Legislative Reference Collection: Room 204 (enter through  
Legislative Research Consultation Office: Room 205*

#### National Archives at College Park

8601 Adelphi Road  
College Park, MD 20740-6001  
Phone: 301-713-6800 / 1-800-234-8861  
Fax: 301-713-6169

*Customer Service Center: Room 1000*

*Registration/Orientation: Room 1000*

*Publications/Bookstore: Room 1050*

*In-depth consultation: Provided in the respective research  
Personal lockers: located on the lower level*

*Textual Research: Room 2000*

*Archives Library Information Center (ALIC): Room 3000*

*Cartographic and Architectural Research: Room 3050*

*Motion Picture, Sound, and Video Research: Room 4000*

*Microfilm Research: Room 4050*

*Still Picture Research: Room 5050*

*Electronic Records Research: Room 6050*

### RESEARCH HOURS

Monday & Wednesday: 8:45 am – 5:00 pm

**Tuesday, Thursday, & Friday:**

8:45 am - 9:00 pm

Saturday: 8:45 am – 4:45 pm

Sunday: Closed

Cashier: Monday-Friday 10:00 am -4:30 pm

Archival Reference Staff:

Until 5:00 pm Monday - Friday

## PARKING

Free parking is available on site.

## BUS SERVICE

A staff shuttle bus runs on the hours 8 am to 5 pm Monday - Friday only between the College Park and Washington, DC, Buildings. It may be used by researchers as space is available and is wheelchair-lift equipped.

Depart Wash., DC 8 am - 5 pm on the hour      Depart College Park 8 am - 5pm on the hour

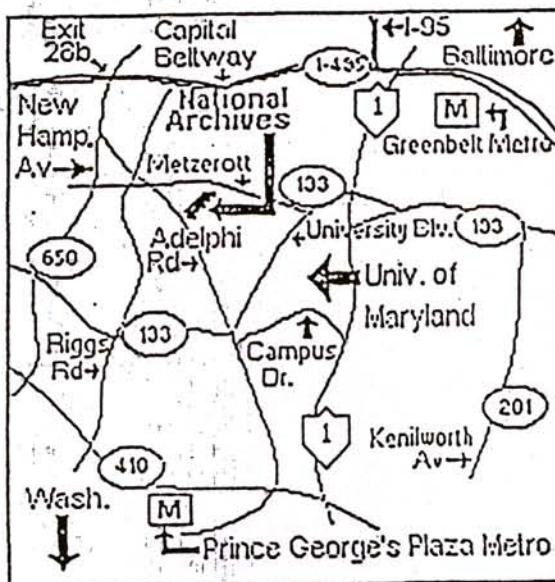
The R3 Metrorbus, serving Greenbelt, Prince George's Plaza, and Ft. Totten Metrorail green line stations, and the C8 Metrorbus, serving the Glenmont red line station, stop at the College Park Facility. The R3 and C8 buses do not run on Saturday. For schedules contact Metro at 202-637-7000. A free researcher shuttle bus runs on Saturday only between the Prince George's Plaza Metrorail green line station (at Kiss 'n Ride sign) and the College Park at:

Depart Metrorail	Depart Archives
8:15 am	8:45 am
9:15 am	9:45 am
10:15 am	10:45 am
11:15 am	11:45 am
12:15 pm	12:45 pm
1:15 pm	1:15 pm
2:15 pm	2:45 pm
3:15 pm	3:45 pm
4:15 pm	4:15 pm
5:00 pm	5:30 pm

RECORDS RETRIEVAL SCHEDULE

Records are retrieved ("pulled") from the storage stacks Monday through Friday at the times listed below.

Level 2	Archival Materials TEXTUAL RECORDS 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 1:30, 3:30
3	CARTOGRAPHIC RECORDS 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 1:30, 3:30
4	MOTION PICTURE, SOUND & VIDEO 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 1:30, 3:30
4	MICROFILM AND BERLIN DOCUMENT CENTER Self service during all research hrs.
5	STILL PICTURE RECORDS Upon request: 8:45 – 4:45
2,4,5	NIXON PRESIDENTIAL MATERIALS 9:00 – noon and 1:00 – 3:00 Watergate Tapes listening hrs are Mon – Fri 9:00 – 3:30
2,4,5	JFK ASSASSINATION COLLECTION 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 1:30, 3:30



## Information for Researchers



# National Archives at College Park

8601 Adelphi Rd  
College Park, MD 20740-6001

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## RESEARCH AT ARCHIVES II

Records at the National Archives at College Park (Archives II) include the cartographic and architectural holdings; the Nixon Presidential Materials; electronic records; the JFK Assassination Records Collection; still pictures; the Berlin Documents Center microfilm; and numerous textual records groups.

Researchers must be at least 14. Records are retrieved at designated times Monday- Friday for use in the research rooms. Retrieval times are listed elsewhere in this flier. If research is conducted on Saturday or after the last retrieval time, advance arrangements must be made to have records available by calling reference numbers below. To confirm that records were retrieved, call 301-837-3498.

**The National Archives and Records Administration** maintain records in the National Archives Building in Washington, DC, in the National Archive at College Park, MD, in Presidential Libraries it administers beginning with the presidency of Herbert Hoover, in regional facilities, and affiliated archival repositories. For information on the location of particular records call 301-837-2000.

### PHONE NUMBERS (area code 301)

General Reference:	837-2000
Nixon Presidential Materials Reference:	837-3290
Cartographic Reference:	837-3200
Military Textual Ref:	837-3510
Civilian Textual Ref:	837-3480
Motion Pictures, Sound, & Video Reference:	837-0526
Electronic Reference:	837-3420
JFK Assassination Records Reference:	837-3190
Still Pictures Reference:	837-0561

## ORIENTATION AND RESEARCH ROOM PROCEDURES

Researchers first visiting the National Archives at College Park speak with a consultant archivist in room 1000 located off the main lobby. The archivist provides an orientation to the building and records and conducts the registration procedure.

## RESEARCH ROOMS

*The Research Center contains these rooms:*

Textual	Floor 2
Cartographic and Architectural	Floor 3
Library	Floor 3
Motion Picture, Sound, & Video	Floor 4
Microfilm	Floor 4
Still Pictures	Floor 5
Electronic Records	Floor 6

## RESEARCH ROOM RULES

Paper and pencils are provided to researchers. Researchers may bring approved loose paper research notes, hand-held wallets and/or coin purses into research rooms, but those items are subject to inspection when researchers enter or leave the research center.

Researchers may not bring enclosures such as briefcases, boxes, satchels, valises, purses, or other large containers into the research rooms. Lockers are available for which a quarter is required that is refunded when the locker key is returned. The lockers are emptied nightly. *Rules for Using Historical Records in the National Archives* (GIL 57), and available through calling the general reference number, gives additional research room rules.

## SECURITY

Electronic surveillance is in use.

## PHONE JACK

A phone jack is available in room 1000 for researchers who wish to transmit data. Only local or toll-free calls may be made.

## SELF-SERVICE COPYING

Paper-to paper copies of most documents can be made on self-service copiers at a cost of \$0.15 per page. Microfilm to paper copies and digital copies of pages from small bound volumes are \$0.30 per image. Before copying any textual records researchers must show a staff member the original material they wish to duplicate. Self-service Polaroid cameras are available in the Still Picture Research Room that make color or black and white photographic prints for \$9.00

Researchers may copy certain audiovisual records using their own equipment or may rent the use of a dubbing station available in the research room. For details please call the general reference number to obtain the *Motion Picture, Sound, and Video Research Room* orientation handout. Some audiovisual records may not be copied such as the Nixon White House tapes and copyrighted newsreels.

## SPECIAL EQUIPMENT

Researcher may use their own personal computers (laptops, notebooks, etc.), approved scanners, typewriters, tape recorders, tape decks, cameras, and other equipment in the Research Center but cases, bags, boxes, and other enclosures must remain in lockers located in the basement. Flat-bed scanners without automatic document fed must be approved by a staff member in the Researcher Registration office (room 1000 in the lobby) before entering the Research Center. Equipment carts are available. Personal copiers and auto-feed or held-held scanners are not permitted.

## WEB AND E-MAIL ADDRESSES

Web: <http://www.nara.gov>

E-Mail: [inquire@nara.gov](mailto:inquire@nara.gov)

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